REGISTERED No. 79—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,754.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

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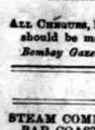
No Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A. Hayward, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th Dec. 1873, at 4 P.M.

December 1873.		December 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 13	Leave Tuticorin	21
„ Rutnagherry 14	„ Colombo	22
„ Vingorla 14	„ Galle	23
„ Goa 15	„ Negapatam	25
„ Carwar 15	„ Madras	28
„ Mangalore 16	„ Cocanada	30
„ Cannanore 17	„ Vizagapatam	31
„ Tellicherry 17	„ Bimlipatam	31
„ Calicut 18		Jan. 1874.
„ Beypore 18	„ Gopanlpore	1
„ Cochin 19	„ False Point	2
„ Colachel 19	Arrive CALCUTTA	3
„ Alleppy 19		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Redfearn, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Dec. 1873.		Jan. 1874.
Leave BOMBAY 19	Leave BUSREH	
„ Kurrachee 23	„ Fao	7
„ Guadur 24	„ Bushire	9
„ Muscat 26	„ Bahrein	12
„ Bunder Abbas 28	„ Linga	14
„ Linga 30	„ Bunder Abbas	16
„ Bushire ..... Jan. 1	„ Muscat	18
„ Koweit 3	„ Guadur	20
„ Fao 3	„ Kurrachee	23
„ Mahomerah 3	Arrive BOMBAY	26
Arrive BUSREH 4		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KUR CHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. B. Wyness, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, PORBUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ADEN AND JEDDAH.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship SIR BARTLE FRERE, Commander G. M. Evans, on or about the 9th December.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. RIGA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents S. S. Riga.

Bombay, 6th December 1873.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER, 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
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Irrawady Flotilla.
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Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Palanquins, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Booksellers ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times,' and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Mahabuleshwar	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Outacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 15th December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. BARODA, (1,874 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain D. Reynoldson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

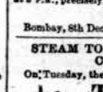
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 16th December, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, (2,733 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. R. M. Gillock, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 13th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s. s. COLUMBIAN, 2,180 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain E. D. Stead, will leave for China on TUESDAY, the 9th December, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

3, Rampart Row, 26th November 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class..... Rs. 600
Second Class..... Rs. 380

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—(Under Contract with Government) A STEAM FERRY BOAT will PLY DAILY between BOMBAY and REWDUNDA, calling at THULL and ALIBAUGH, on and after THURSDAY next, the 11th December. The Steamer will leave Carnac Bunder at 3 P.M. and Rewdunda at 6 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 6th Dec. 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHUNDALLA.

(Very desirable investments.)

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 9th day of December, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction at their Rooms No. 3, Marine Street :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, offices and buildings thereon erected and built, containing by admeasurement 34 acres or thereabouts, situated at Khundalla, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Lanawlee limit, on the west by the Land Revenue Assessment No. 44, on the south by the old Trunk Road, and on the north by the G. I. P. Railway line, which said property is registered under the Government Revenue Assessment No. 39.

The Bungalow known as "Mountain Home," is delightfully situated and as a hot weather retreat desirable in every respect. It is within ten minutes' walk of the Khundalla Railway Station, a regular metalled road leads up the gate-way. The house is pucka built and there is a well in the compound.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BASSEIN.

Under instruction from the Mortgagee Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, (unless previously disposed of otherwise), TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 10th Dec instant, at 4 P.M., on account and risk of Ramchunder Narondass, the Mortgagor :—All that value le estate situated in the Bassein, in the Bombay Presidency, containing 123 acres and 15 perches, or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—on or towards the North by the Town of Bassein, on or towards the South by the old fortifications, on or towards the East by vacant ground, and on or towards the West by the sea.

Comprised in this property are a substantial building, formerly used as a Sugar Mill, a Plantation containing about 4,000 Cocoanut and 70 Mango Trees, and several acres of batty and grass land.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th December 1873.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8 . 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor" ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, renders tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They can be had of Chemists, Perfumers, and Hairdressers throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America. A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LETTS' DIARIES

For next year at the prevailing rates.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), BOMBAY & POONA.

THE INEXHAUSTIBLE MAGIC INKSTAND,

BLACK, VIOLET, OR BLUE.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—OFFERS will be received by the Undersigned, up to 31st December 1873, for LETTING the BUNGALOW and adjoining HOUSES belonging to MEER ZOOLFICAR ALLIKHAN, situated in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, and known as NABOB'S BUNGALOW. All particulars can be ascertained at the Collector's Office.

C. R. OVANS, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 8th December 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS, and also RETURN TICKETS for HORSES, between all stations, ISSUED on and after SATURDAY, 20th instant, will be AVAILABLE for RETURN on ANY DAY UP TO and INCLUDING TUESDAY, 6th January next.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th December 1873.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of GANZA REVENUE in the Town and Island of Bombay for ONE YEAR, from the 1st January 1874.

Tenders will be received up to noon, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at the Office of the Undersigned.

Particulars will be obtained on application at the Commissioner's Office.

F. R. S. WYLLIE, Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Custom House, 8th December 1873.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY will be held at the Office of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, in Meadow Street, at 4 P.M., on MONDAY, the 15th day of this present month of December, to transact the following business, that is to say—

1. To consider and pass Resolutions upon a proposal made by the Directors for the determination of the agreement with the present Secretaries and Treasurers.
2. To appoint New Secretaries and Treasurers.
3. To appoint an additional Director.

—Dated this 6th day of December 1873.

PRESCOT & WINTER, By Order of the Directors.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.—

To consider the Report of the Agents, Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee & Co., on the condition and prospects of the Mill, and to pass the following Resolutions :—

1st.—That the Directors be authorised to increase the Capital of the Company from Rs. 2,40,000 to 3,60,000, by issuing 800 New Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 150 per share, and to sell such new issue by Public Auction at such rates (being not less than Rs 150 per Share) as they may think advisable, with power for the said Directors, in the event of the prices offered not being in their opinion sufficient, to buy in such and so many of the said Shares, and afterwards to resell or allot the same at such prices (being not less than the said nominal value) and in such manner as they may deem best for the interests of the Company.

2nd.—That the premium that may be realised by the sale of the said 800 New Shares be appropriated to wiping off the existing losses and debts of the Company, and that the balance left after such appropriation be set apart as a Reserve Fund.

3rd.—That the holders of the said 800 New Shares do participate equally with the present Shareholders in all the profits and earnings of the Company.

By Order of the Board,

FURDOONJEE M. BANAJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December 1873.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S ALES.

INDIA PALE ALE,
DOUBLE STRONG ALE, AND
EXTRA STOUT,

are brewed and bottled under an improved system, and are specially prepared for Indian consumption, with all the care and acquired by long experience.

Wm. YOUNGER and CO.'S BOTTLED BEERS for export are only guaranteed genuine when protected by their Patent Capsules, and they are obtainable from most of the leading retail dealers throughout the world.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

ABBEY & HOLYROOD BREWERIES, EDINBURGH.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

STILL HOCKS—Liebfraumilch	..	...Rs. 20	per doz. qts.
	Steinwein ..	„ 20	„ „
	Rudesheimer ..	„ 24	„ „
	Marcobrunner ..	„ 30	„ „
CLARETS—Chateau de Frands	...	„ 14	„ „
	Vray Canon ...	„ 13-8	„ „
	Chateau Leoville ...	„ 24	„ „
	Chateau Lalite ...	„ 28	„ „
VERMOUTH—	...	„ 9	„ „
ITALIAN CLARET—bottled here	...	„ 6	„ „
CHOICE ITALIAN WINES—			
Barbera Amoro Secco	...	„ 12	„ „
Barolo ...	...	„ 12	„ „
Nebiolo ...	...	„ 12	„ „
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	...	„ 18	„ „
H. and C. Balaresque	...	„ 18	„ „
BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER—A small quantity on hand	...	„	3 per Bottle.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. 1ST JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. have just received a large supply of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

MADE TO ORDER.

Gentlemen's Enamel Hessian Boots.....Rs. 25 per Pair.
Do. Peel's Patent Leather Boots. „ 30 „
Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Spurs „ 8 „
and Chains, complete.....
All Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

Inland-Ireland, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Teeth. Perfumeries, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS,	SHINGLE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS,	SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAM AND HOUSE TIMBERS	DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

GRIFFTHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS, THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool ; G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay ; or F. HARLEY & Co., C loutta, Agents.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine in 1, ½, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1 oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's. Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England

THOMAS MORSON & SON, Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions, 31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON. Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have received a choice and varied supply from Masson of Paris

IN BATONS, CROQUETTES, CIGARES, PASTILLES, &c.; and in beautifully illustrated Boxes and Packets—

COMEDIANS, JOCKEYS, GROTESQUES, PARISIENNES, MUSIQUE, NAPOLITAIN, ROUGE ET NOIR, ENFANS, INNOCENTS, COSTUMES, ALPHABETS, COULISSES, MENU PARISIEN, ZODIAQUE.

&c., &c., &c.

CHOCOLAT AUX PISTACHES, CHOCOLAT CREMES, CHOCOLAT A LA VANILLE, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

SPECIAL COLD SEASON SHIPMENTS.

RUGS, BLANKETS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Celebrated Whitney Rug, our own introduction, over 7 feet long, and wide in proportion, invaluable to Travellers	15 0	16 8
Scarlet Whitney Blankets ..... pr. pr.	22 0	25 0
Dark Blue .. pr. pr.		
White, of superior quality	22 0	25 0
Extra Super, a Special article made from finest Wool	30 0	34 0
Fancy Rugs or Scotch Mauds ..... from	16 8	18 8

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Double Damask Table Cloths	17 8	19 8
Double Damask, cut by the yard, 72 inch	6 8	7 8
Double Damask Napkins	10 8	12 0
Twill Sheets, Horrocks's ..... pr. pr.	9 8	10 8
Double Sheets, extra size	11 8	13 0
Honey Comb Towels ..... six for	5 0	6 0
Real Turkish White ..... six for	9 8	10 8
„ „ Brown ..... six for	10 0	12 0
Cash's Patent Friction Towel ..... each	3 0	4 0

LINCOLN BENNETT & CO.'S SUPERIOR HATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Brown Felt, High Round Crown	7 8	8 8
Flat Top, Extra Quality, Best Beaver Felt	9 8	10 8
Round Crown, Black	6 8	7 8
Round Crown Black, High and Stiff	4 8	5 8
Flat Top, Extra Quality	5 8	6 8
Soft Grey or Brown, Round Top	3 0	13 8
Straw Hats	3 0	13 8
Tweed Hats	5 0	5 12
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0
Scotch Caps, Glengarry's	5 0	5 12
A. & Co.'s Celebrated Shooting Hat, Cork and Felt, Wide Brim	13 8	15 0
Extra Quality	16 0	18 0
Regulation Helmets	14 0	16 0
Extra Quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Helmets, Low Crown	8 8	10 0

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH, the genuine material, absorbing and Shrinkless	Six 36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached, the New Designs	Six 28 0	31 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached ; a strong useful Shirt	Six 22 8	25 0
BEST LONG CLOTH, A. & Co.'s new Linen Military Front for Indian washing	28 0	31 0
FINE LONG CLOTH, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	Six 22 8	25 0
SILK AND WOOL, the best made, the texture in equal quantities	52 0	58 0
BEST WOVE FLANNEL, Plain or Fancy Colors, thoroughly Shrunk	49 0	6 0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered Fronts, from	7 8	8 0

Special Notice.—Two hundred dozens of perfect Fitting Shirts ready for immediate wear.

SHIRT COLLARS, "THREE FOLD" EXTRA TURNED EDGES FOR INDIAN WASHING.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, Strand, Haymarket, Stand-up	Doz. 6	7 0
The Dux, Harford, Stand-up, Turned Corner	6 0	7 0
The Military Special Mess Collar	6 0	7 0
Shakespeare, West-End, Turned Down	6 0	7 0
The West-End, Made with neat Cambric Tie attached for wear with Wool Shirts	6 8	7 8
The Dux	6 8	7 8
Best Linen Cuffs (False)	11 0	12 8

SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth Cool and absorbing	10	0 11 8
Best Wove Saxony Flannel	17	0 19 0
Silk and Wool, all Colors	17	8 19 8
Striped Cambrie	6	8 7 8

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	10	0 11 8
Super Drabs and Browns, Fine Saxony	17	0 19 0
Printed Cashmere	23	0 26 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks "Half Dressed" Doz.	9 8	10 8
Do. do. do. Dressed	11 8	13 0
Ex-Super do. do. Balbriggan Finish	18 0	20 0
Fancy Striped Cotton, Neat Washing Colors	14 0	16 0
Do. do. do. do.	16 0	18 0
Best Lisle Thread	25 0	28 0
Do. do. Fancy Stripes	27 0	31 0
Real Balbrigan Embroidered Silk	28 0	32 0
Best Ribbed Merino, all Shades ..... per pair	4 12	5 8
A Super quality, very Stout and Soft	5 12	6 8

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Colors Assorted Shades	15 8	17 8
Super Drabs and Browns, Fine Saxony	17 8	19 8
Extra Super, Medium and Dark Drabs, delightfully Soft and Elastic	21 0	24 8
Superfine Drab, Dark and Violet Stripes	24 0	27 0
Real Scotch Lambs Wool, Stout, a very good sock for Sportsmen	21 0	24 0
Plain Black Silk Socks for Dress ..... per pair	7 0	8 8
Span Silk, Plain Colors ..... do.	5 8	6 8
Fancy Stripes, the latest Designs	5 8	6 8

BANIANS, OR UNDER-VESTS.

Fine Gauze Merino	Six for 14	0 16 0
Super Ditto, Pure Saxony	19	0 21 0
Extra Super, A. & Co.'s Special Webb, the finest Merino made, Shrinkless	25	0 28 0
India Gauze, the real Half Silk, a delightful Texture, very Elastic	40	0 45 0
White Merino, with Long Sleeves, medium substance	27	0 31 0
Grey Merino, Long Sleeves, stout substance	31	0 37 0
Real Lambs Wool, Long Sleeves		

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

Fine Brown Dressed Cotton Pants	Six for 26	0 29 0
Super Brown Cotton Trunk Drawers, fitting closely above the knee	27	0 31 0
Fine Summer Merino Pants, medium substance	36	0 42 0
Super Do. fitted with Belt Bands Double Wove Seats for Riding	42	0 48 0
Stout Grey Shetland Merino Pants	31	0 37 0
Bathing Drawers, Fancy Striped Cotton, per pair	2	0 2 4

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS, (BOMBAY AND SIMLA)

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA, THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB, THE MAHARAJAHS OF JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES from Rs.	20 to	Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES „	50 to	3,000
CLOCKS „	15 to	150
MUSICAL BOXES „	15 to	300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co., Hummum Street, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

NOTICES.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,

JUNCTION OF CRUICKSHANK AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROADS.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI.....Proprietor and Director.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London closes firm for to-day's mail, and rates have advanced both for ready and forward business.

In Government Securities we have hardly any alteration in prices to note.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 3/16d. to 9/4.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 5/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 9¼d.
Credits, do. ..... 1s. 10 1/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10 3/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 9¼d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99¾
Do demand 100¼

On Madras 30 days' sight 99¾
Do. demand ..... par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 110¾
Four & half per cent. 106¾
Four per cent. ... ...104½ to 0¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate ...114½
Do Do. Market Rate 114½
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ..... par.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...par.
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4	per cent
Fixed Loans on	do. to 3 months'	5½	,,
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6½	,,
Do.	on Merchandize	7½	,,
Cash Credit	do. to 3 months'	6½	,,
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6½	,,
Do.	do.	7½	,,
Bank Bills		6½	,,
Mercantile Paper		6	,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 15 7/8
Carolus 126
Mexican Dollars 122
France 130
Bar Silver 103
Gold Tola 17-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 1000 touch 17-6
Australian Gold ... ... 1000 touch 17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

As usual on mail day little business has been done, and rates by steamer on account of the dull state of the home Cotton market are slightly weaker.

London — Cotton ..... 2-15-0; Cases ..... 2-10-0; Seeds 2-6-3
Liverpool — Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d.; Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal; Kyrcebollamz ..... £2 0s. 0d.; Coir bills ..... £1 10s.; Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d.
Havre ... — Cotton ..... } No ship. Coffee ..... }
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 10s. 0d.
Venice ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool ..... £3 10s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal — Wheat ..... £3 0s. 0d.; Seeds ..... £3 0s. 0d.; Cotton ..... £3 5s. 0d. at £3 7s. 6d.
China ... — Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 per ton. Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ..... Salt ..... Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

MARKET continues quiet for Spinning and Land shares. National Bank closed firm at Rs. 128.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of Sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	4 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
40,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	770
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	260
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	280
40,000	281	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank ...	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	200
11,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	128
40,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9/20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
.....	£20	19 17/20	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	21 1/20	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 3/20	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 6d.	Colaba Land Co.	1395
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	106
750	2,000	2,000	80p.c.	Mazagon Land	925
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	355

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	(12)-	Alexandra Spinning	1,565
160	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,950
990	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,275
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
2,500	2,000	all	90p.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,730
750	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,220
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.	Manockji Petit's	1,400
900	1,000	all	10 p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,275
800	2,500	a l	150p.	Oriental	3,600
600	1,500	450	100p.	Royal	2,150
500	1,600	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,460

* Per share for the half-year.

SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

In consequence of the departure of the Overland Mail almost no business transpired yesterday, and prices remain nominally unaltered. There is no disposition on the part of dealers to effect purchases at current rates, and consequently a further decline is generally apprehended.

COTTON.

Reuter's of Saturday's date reports the Liverpool market as closing heavy, with Surats also heavy. Fair Dhollera is still quoted at 5¾d. per lb., and Oomrawuttee at 6d., but we have again to report a further decline of 1/16d. in Orleans, which now stands at 8 13/16d. per lb. Mid-Uplands stands at 16 cent. per lb., being a decline of ¼ cent. Sales of cotton at Liverpool amount to only 10,000 bales, of which 5,000 are Surats. The cotton market here closed quiet but steady without any quotable change in rates. The demand on European account is very poor, and the purchases of the day are hardly up to 500 candies. The following purchases were yesterday effected by European firms :—

26 candies Old Dholleras, W. S			Rs. 172½
12 ,, ,,	Unjar ,, ...		,, 169
100 ,, ,,	Fawginned		,, 192
100 ,, ,,	Wadwan		,, 185
50 ,, ,,	Verumgaum		,, 160-70
25 ,, ,,	Barsee ,, ...		,, 175-77½
10 ,, New	Khandeish		,, 202
25 ,, ,,	Dhollera, April		,, 197
25 ,, ,,	Nuggur		,, 206
25 ,, ,,	,, ...		,, 207

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 6th December, compared with the statement issued on 29 h November :—

Liabilities.	29th Nov. Rs.	6th Dec. Rs.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... ,, 10,00,000	63,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	12,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,12,36,196	1,12,88,474
Do. do. do. at Branches.	29,87,136	35,90,450
Other Deposits	1,35,79,059	1,30,30,279
Post Bills	2,448	23,322
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,36,791	6,56,336
Rs.	3,47,61,786	3,58,89,155
Assets.		
Government Securities	34,19,494	33,20,847
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	14,90,472	14,97,355
Loans on Security of do do.	12,63,730	15,63,842
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,900	2,08
Bills Discounted	1,63,77,332	1,68,28,972
Stamps	5,327	5,352
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,01,441		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 95,000	4,06,441	4,06,441
Bullion	3,09,114	3,08,477
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	5,95,599	6,40,419
Cash and Currency Notes	1,08,84,417	1,72,85,490
Rs.	3,47,61,786	3,58,89,155

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Vasco de Gama (s)...	Rice	London, Nov. 4.
8	Kurrachee (s)	Withers	Kurrachee, Dec. 5.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	McNeill	Carwar, Dec. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Khedive (s)	Steward	Southampton.
	Euphrates (s)	Melville	Kurrachee.

The Steamer Columbian, Stead, to China, &c., obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday: Steamer Baroda, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Rajna, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Carwar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Teviot, s, 25 bales printing types, C Macdonald and Co; 6 cases papers, Shaik Ahmad Noordin; 100 drums linseed oil, and 50 casks old tom, Hugh D Fisher and Co; 29 cases berry, Cursetjee Bomanjee Chinoy; 11 cases oilmanstores, 2 cases bacon, and 4 cases biscuits, Jeewanjee Ruttonjee's Sons; 75 boxes tin plates, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 2 hogsheads sherry, Pochajee Framjee and Co; 8 cases hams, Limjee Jamsetjee; 5 cases cheese, 2 cases bacon, Manuckjee Bhicajee; 1 case bacon, 1 case ham, and 6 cases cheese, Framjee Jehangeer; 250 casks beer, Dinshaw Sorabjee and Co; 12 cases currant, Vusher Kevul.

Coromandel, s, 50 cases gin, Jamsetjee Framjee.

British Sceptre, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee; 1 cask spirits, Manockjee Burjorjee Settna and Co.

Virago, s, 52 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Mecca, s, 50 cases sherry, and 12 cases moselle, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

India, s, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS—8TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vicksburg, 110 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 51 bales cotton, Jairam Deyall; 47 bales cotton, Hajee Metha Cassum.

Teviot, s, 177 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co; 24 bales wool, Heeralall Tribhowandass; 15 bales wool, Heeranund Nundram; 42 bales wool, B I S N Co; 33 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 300 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co; 77 bales cotton, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 50 bales cotton, Dayal Poonja; 94 bales cotton, Pestonjee Bazonjee and Co; 20 bales cotton, H Goolaichund; 47 bales cotton, G Shamjee; 84 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co; 51 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

Baroda, s, 400 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, J Sewjee; 50 bales cotton, David Sassoon and and Co; 40 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee and Co; 7 bales wool, Ramdass Vassonjee; 30 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 28 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber; 7 bales wool, Soonderjee Damoder; 18 bales wool, Sawatmull Gollomull; 34 bales wool, Nubraj Nootumdass; 49 bales wool, Nursee Veethuldass.

FOR LONDON.

Tiverton, 4,624 bundles coir rope, Nanjee Khuttow; 20 bags wheat, and 3,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Khedive, s, 10 cases fishmaws, Hoodbhoy Hasam.

Baroda, s, 1959 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 250 bags pepper, Nursey Khuttow; 67 cases olibanum, Mooljeethoy Jewraz; 29 cases olibanum, Abdoola Mamun; 24 cases mother o' pearl shells Cassombhoy Nanjee; 80 cases olibanum, Rumbally Alibhoy; 8 packages fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Dido, s, 30 packages cocoanuts, 12 pots and 1 box rosa oil, and 9 bags China roots, Essack Salloon.

FOR HAVRE.

Baroda, s, 60 bales cotton, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian, s, 25 packages raisin, 7 packages fishmaws and 56 bundles shankfins, Fazel Momed Dama; 25 bundles fishmaws and 244 bundles sharkfins, Peerbhoy Assar; 66 bundles sharkfins and 14 bundles fishmaws, Allana Monjee; 25 bundles fishmaws and 43 bundles sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 45 bundles sharkfins, Joowabhoy Lalljee; 112 bags copliate, S N Talatee; 64 case olibanum, Abdoola Momun; 11 bales twist, H Jan Momed Abdool Khaluk; 7 cases beerabole and 8 packages bheesabole, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 404 pieces E teeth, and 41 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 46 bales cotton, B I S N Co; 47 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 1 chest opium, E D Sassoon; 29 bales cotton, E J Abraham; 19 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 5 bottles quicksilver, S and D B Futtakia.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 6.

Brigg, Colonel, 6th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 7.

Taylor, Lieutenant, 76th M. N. I., on leave, from Berhampore.
Lochmere, Captain, 18th Regiment, to rejoin, from England.
Huxham, Lieutenant-Colonel, 30th Regiment, to rejoin, from England.
Rose, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Dennis, Lieutenant, 62nd Regiment, to rejoin, from England.
Fairbrother, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Haywood, Sergeant, Bengal, Public Works Department, on sick furlough, from Agra.
Chadwick, Captain, 54th Foot, to join, from England.

DECEMBER 8.

Foobery, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Franks, Captain, 31st Regiment, on retirement, from Fyzabad.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 6.

Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel, 14th N. I., to join, to Chinchwul.

DECEMBER 8.

Kempster, Colonel, 6th N. I., on furlough, to England.
Babbage, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Punjab.
Campbell, Captain, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.
Gowan, Captain, 4th Sikh Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Christie, Captain, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, on duty, to Aden.
Ross, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, Public Works, Department, on furlough, to England.
Beatty, Surgeon, Medical Department on furlough, to England.
Lewis, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Meerut.
Daubeny, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, to Aden.
Bloomfield, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Nagpore.
Hazlett, Surgeon, 2nd N. I., on sick leave, to England.
Foobery, Lieut, 66th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Dennis, Lieutenant, 62nd Regiment, to join, to Dum Dum.
Frank, Captain, 5th Regiment, on retirement, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Moradabad, 29th November 1873.

Capt J. Bray, (unattached,) late Barrackmaster at Barrackpore, is at his own request posted to Jullundur, for general duty.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard, in Hindoostanee, on the 17th instant :—
Capt C. Skinner, 2-19 h Foot, and Surg J. Coats, M.B., 2-19th Foot.

At the examinations held on the 15th Oct and following days, of the classes attending the eighth course of Garrison Instruction in Madras and Bombay, the following officers have passed the "Special Examination" laid down in para 1, Horse Guards G. O. 65 of 1870 :—

1 Local Maj R. W. C. Winsloe, 21st Foot.
2 Maj G. De la P. Beresford, Mad Staff Corps.
3 Maj E. M. Norie, Mad Staff Corps.
4 Capt T. Phillips, 18th Hussars.
5 Local Capt W. Stevenson, 49th Foot.
6 Capt J. M. Allardice, 76th Foot.
7 Capt K. D. Murray, 80th Foot.
8 Capt H. R. Hope, 1st Mad Cavalry.
9 Capt J. W. S. Butler, 17th Mad N. I.
10 Capt A. G. Hutchins, 30th Mad N. I.
11 Brev Capt F. E. Spry, 38th Mad N. I.
12 Capt C. T. P. Luxmoore, (1) 32th Mad N. I.
13 Capt G. E. Weston, (1) (2) 3), 40th Mad N. I.
14 Lieut E. O. Mc'aunland, 19th Lancers.
15 Lieut R. G. Kennedy, 19th Hussars.
16 Lieut E. No an, 18th Hussars
17 Lieut C. H. Simpson, 18th Hussars.
18 Lieut W. W. Unett, 21st Hussars.
19 Lieut T. E. Harman, 22nd Foot.
20 Lieut E. M. Heathcote, 43rd Foot.
21 Lieut M. Wyuya d, (1) 44 h Foot.
22 Lieut W. F. Kennedy (1) 44th Foot.
23 Lieut E. G. Bennet, 45th Foot.
24 Lieut C. M'C. Le Blanc, 48th Foot.
25 Lieut S. L. M Remington, 49th Foot.
26 Lieut H. T. Smith, 49 h Foot.
27 Lieut A. L. D. Fordyce, 56th Foot.
28 Lieut A. F. Cotton, 56th Foot.
29 Lieut J. F. Irwin, 59th Foot.
30 Lieut E. H. Foobery 66th Foot.
31 Lieut A. C. Spencer, 68th Foot.
32 Lieut W. C. V. Burton, 68th Foot.
33 Lieut C. C. Whittler, 76th Foot.
34 Lieut D. D. C. Mc' McDonald, 76th Foot.
35 Lieut J. A. R. Bell (2), 82nd Foot.
36 Lieut J. Gordon, (1), 93d Fo t.
37 Lieut O. N. Jones, 98th Foot.
38 Lieut E. G. Reilly, 1-5 h Foot.
39 Lieut J. A. Barlow, 107th Foot.
40 Lieut J. S. King, 107th Fo t.
41 Lieut T. R. W. Davidson, 107th Foot.
42 Lieut D. A. Campbell, (1) (2) (3), 108th Foot.
43 Lieut G. C. Dobbs, 67th Foot.
44 Lieut F. W. Snell, Bom Staff Corps.
(1) Specially mentioned for proficiency in Military Surveying.
(2) Passed with credit in Fortification.
(3) Passed with credit in Military Law.

All officers affected by the provisions of G. O. G. G. 908 of 22nd Aug 1873, whose names appear in the foregoing list, will be held to have qualified in Part II of Examinations A and B. (vide G O. 175, dated Simla, 5th Sept 1873, para 2).

The following orders are confirmed :

Jhansi station order, dated the 3th Nov 1873, directing Major H M Wemyss, 20th N I. to assume command of the station from the 14th idem, consequent on the departure of Maj R Ed Gillespie with his regt, the 106th Foot.

Ferozepore Station order, dated the 15th Nov 1873, directing Coll H B Drew, Staff Corps, to assume command of the station, vice C l the Hon'ble D M Fraser, c s promoted and transferred to a Brigade of Royal Artillery, in England.

60th Rifles (2nd Battalion.)—Regimental order, dated the 20th Oct 1873, appointing Lieut A A Hippo to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, from the above date, vice Lieut H D P Okeden.

2nd Gurkhas— Regimental order, dated the 13th Nov 1873, making the following appointments, consequent on the return from furlough of Lieut Col D Macintyre, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer :—

Lieut Col D Macintyre, 2 d in command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt.
Capt A Baltye, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.
C pt H P P Nash, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.
4th N I.—Regimental order, dated the 4th Nov 1873, appointing Capt J N S cel, attached to officiate as Wing officer, in room of M j N Barton, p oceeding on furlough.
44th N I.—Regimental order, dated the 30th Oct 1873, making the following appointments during the continued indisposition of Maj E Lightfo d, Wing Officer and officiating 2nd in Command :—

Capt F H Williams, Adjt and officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer in addition to his duties as Adj
Capt E P Ommanney, Qrmr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Dec. 4.)

Mr H A Anderson, Asst Comr, reported his arrival at Dehli on the afternoon of the 12th Nov 1873.

Surgn A Skeen, M D, Offg Civil Surgn, Peshawar, is appointed to the medical charge of the Hon'ble the Lieut-Gov'r's Camp.

Surgn R T Wright, M D, Offg Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica, Lahore Medical School, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Peshawar, vice Dr Skeen.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Gov'r is pleased to make the following promotions, vice Lieut-Col J W Bristow, retired :—
Lieut-Col J Fendall, Depy Comr, 2nd Class, to be Depy Comr, 1st Class.
Maj W G Waterfield, Depy Comr, 3rd Class, to be Depy Comr, 2nd Class.
Capt E L Ommanney, Asst Comr, 1st Class, to be Depy Comr, 3rd Class.
Capt L J H Grey, Asst Comr, 2nd Class, to be Asst Comr, 1st Class.
Mr M Macauliffe, Asst Comr, 3rd Class, to be Asst Comr, 2nd Class.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following orders are confirmed :—
Dera Ismail Khan Station Order, dated 27th Oct 1873, directing Surgn-Maj C P Costello to take over the Medical charge of No 2 Light Field Battery, in addition to his own duties, from the departure of Surgn W F Murray, proceeded on privilege leave.
2nd Sikh Infantry—Regimental Order dated 17th Nov 1873, making the following appointment, with effect from the 16th idem :—
Lieut J Burne, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Capt F E Hammond, or until further orders.
4th Sikh Infantry—Regimental Order dated 18th Nov 1873, making the following temporary appointments consequent on the departure of Capt B E Gowan, Wing Officer and Offg 2nd in Command, on leave preparatory to furlough to Europe :—
Capt L C deL. Daniell, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.
Capt A scott, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer.
Capt V Rivaz Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt.
Lieut C Dempster, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qrmr in addition to his other duties.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DENT—December 7th, at Poona, the wife of Captain Dent, 3rd (K. O.) Hussars, of a daughter.

PEEL—December 7th, at Bechive, Malabar Hill, the wife of W. F. Peel, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PEILE—ORGILL—December 8th, at Byculla Church, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, M. A., Arthur Edward Peile, Esq., of Malabar Hill, Bombay, to Jeanie, eldest daughter of J. J. Orgill, Esq., of Springmead, Hampstead, Middlesex.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1873.

"We can scarcely think that Lord Lawrence "really believes that the Church of England has "yet learnt aright how to win India." Such was the opinion expressed in a very able article which appeared about a year ago in *The Times*, in reference to the letter on "Indian Missions" which our late Viceroy published in its columns, and from which we have already quoted much in support of our conclusions. And we quite believe that no one is better qualified than his Lordship to point out to us a "more excellent "way," both of systematic organization and economy of labour, than that adopted by our various Mission agencies, or even that proposed by our own Diocesan. We doubt much if Bishop Douglas's plan, so elaborately set forth in his "Letter," as the only possible mode of storming the fortress of Hindoo caste and superstition, will be found to have contributed much towards the more united action of our missionaries, or the permanent improvement of their system. It may not even now be too late to hope that his Lordship will pause ere he proceeds to put forth a second edition of his pamphlet, and reconsider some of his less matured conclusions. As he has been lately seeking brotherly counsel on matters affecting the well-being of his Diocese with the Bishops of the other Presidencies, who last week met for episcopal conference at Nagpore, we have the more reasonable grounds for expecting that he will receive our observation favourably, and may be induced to moderate the tone of his indignation against those, who, differing from him on points non-essential so far as the advance of Christian truth and morality is concerned, yet wish to see our Protestant Missions harmoniously conducted on the broader basis of a common Christianity. Possibly the contact with the calmer wisdom, greater tact, and riper experience of the Metropolitan of India may assist in restraining the aggressive fervour of our Bishop, and directing his energies into a more practical and wider channel. Moreover, his Lordship's own experience must have considerably increased since he penned those crude remarks as to the best mode of conducting Missions in this country—opinions which were certain to challenge hostile criticism at the hands of many who looked to him for sympathy and support, but the weight of which was necessarily lessened by the fact that they were the results of the study and observation of a brief three years' episcopate.

The question how best to utilize the forces available for carrying on the gigantic work of evangelizing India is indeed one not easy to answer. We venture, however, with some hesitation, to offer one or two suggestions on this point. And first it is clear that very little can be effected if we persist in putting into the forefront of the struggle those points which distinguish different denominations, instead of uniting our too widely scattered forces under the comprehensive banner of a common Christianity, and thus proceeding to inculcate the simple truths of our religion in its primitive and most attractive form. In advocating such a course as the only wise, indeed, the only possible, method of conducting the campaign, if we are to look for results more proportionate to the vast outlay of men and means invested in it, we are very far from proposing that the faith thus taught should be of a negative, unreal, character,—the disembodied spiritual abstraction, against which Bishop Douglas has hurled his ineffectual thunders with an eloquence and fervour worthy of a better cause. Far from it; we would define that which we term '*common Christianity*' as religion founded on the belief of the divinity of Christ, and presented to those whom we are seeking to convert as a social organization, uniting in its broad and comprehensive character the various denominations of Christians. "If we persist," says the writer of the article to which we have already referred, "in "the attempt to make Hindoos become Christians "after the fashion of the Book of Common Prayer "and Articles, of course we shall be always work-"ing against the grain, and attempting that for "which neither a divine promise nor common "sense can be alleged. But if we take this reli-"gion as we find it in its earliest and most "authentic form and practice, it presents no in-"superable difficulty to the Eastern mind. Only "let it be once fairly presented through their "various languages to the many races of India, "freed from all Western or European accretions, "and there is no possible reason why all Asia "should not become Christian." The writer goes on to suggest what has always seemed to us most desirable, that the more direct spiritual work should in each Mission centre be combined with the study and practice of medicine and agricultural industry—a point which Sir Bartle Frere's persuasive eloquence at the Bath Congress went far to recommend to the less practical advocates of a more stiff ecclesiastical system. The pith of his sensible well-considered remarks is simply this :—First of all, instead of sending a handful of men to be scattered in isolated posts, their influence possibly further weakened by mutual jealousies and sectarian antagonism, adopt the wiser course of corporate union between different denominations of Christian evangelists; and then send them forth as a social organization, with the aid of a complete self-supporting community, as fully equipped as possible. Let the missionary who has by personal experience made himself fully acquainted with the special needs of his own Mission centre go back for the assistance he requires to England, and there obtain, amongst the manufacturing population, the students of medicine, and the nurses in hospitals, whatever a civilized community needs for the various departments of social life, and then introduce a far larger industrial element into your Mission schools. Nothing is more fatal to real permanent success than the attempt which has been made by more than one of our Mission agencies to confine their efforts to purely spiritual work and school instruction. "Not long since the "American Presbyterians despatched a com-"mission to enquire into this question. After "long discussion they decided to prohibit "their agents from carrying on any secular "work; they were simply to 'preach the "Gospel.' In consequence, some of their ablest "and most successful missionaries separated "from them on this ground, that they had "found by experience that it was futile to "attempt to make any impression on the "heathen masses, especially in rural districts, "unless they carried with them that civilization "which they justly thought to be the direct "product of Christianity. On the other hand, "the London Missionary Society and the "whole Roman Church with far greater wisdom "had endeavoured to strengthen the hands of "those who preached the Gospel of Christ, by "giving them representatives of all those dif-"ferent branches of industry and science which "would lighten His labours. I have lately "myself met at Aden a complete Roman "Catholic Mission thus provided with all that "would be needed for the development of a "civilized community in Abyssinia. Again at "Zanzibar I found a model flourishing Mission "under the direction of French priests from "Alsace. It was self-supporting, because these "men had not neglected to instruct their con-"verts in the various arts of European civiliza-"tion. By means of a well-cultivated farm, "the Christian settlement was rendered almost "independent of foreign aid. When the sup-"plies were stopped, owing to the hurricane and "loss of men, the Superior returned to France, "and after visiting the chief manufacturing "towns and educational establishments he "again proceeded to his post with supplies of "every kind to make his Mission strong as "before. The same had been attempted, though "less successfully, by the English Church Mis-"sion to Central Africa."

But plainly much is needed besides this corporate union, and the introduction of an industrial training in agricultural and mechanical arts, before we can reasonably expect to see our very expensive missionary establishments productive of more extended permanent results. We must not listen to the plausible objection frequently raised to all Mission effort, that we are trying to send to India a religion, whilst as yet we have not settled for ourselves what it is. We agree with Dr. Macleod that not the demands of unbelief, but the claims of faith are to determine our duty; and the Christian Church cannot be hindered from its Mission until every caviller is satisfied and men cease to raise objections. "Nor, on the other hand, can we tole-"rate the intrusion of small one-sided ideas, of "intricate confessions and articles, in the place "of essential Christian doctrine. If sectarian "opinions must be admitted to enter the "field of Indian Mission work, then let the "glorious sun of heaven be so revealed as "'the Light which lighteth every man,' "that no one who enjoys it will be able to dis-"cover the small sectarian stars but with the "aid of the largest theological telescope." But if our Church Missions are plainly defective in the industrial element for which Sir Bartle so eloquently pleads, and in organization, are they not also yet more deficient in the quality of those agents whom they employ? Do we not need above all that our missionaries should be men of deeper learning, far larger experience, and broader sympathies, than we have usually found them to be? That narrowness of mind which makes its own party shibboleth the standard of truth, and its own definitions of doctrine the rallying-point of Christian fellowship, against which Dr. Macleod so forcibly protests, would surely be counteracted, if only those who offer themselves for this difficult and most responsible work were required in all cases to undergo a more careful training for their profession. We need men intellectually qualified to meet on their own ground, those whom they will soon discover to be masters of logic and metaphysics, and well versed in all the subtilities of the old antagonistic Sankya and Vedanta philosophies. We want men who will devote many years of their lives not only to the study of Hindoo life and history and traditional belief, but also to the gradual mastery of the forms of thought congenial to the subtle native mind: men who can gauge the depths of its speculation, the soaring heights of its contemplative abstraction. We have indeed invaded a land of thought and reasoning in which we learn too late that we are scarcely matched with our skilful antagonist; and the untrained volunteer finds with dismay that not only is his own rude sling of no avail, but that his unpractised arm cannot wield the well-polished weapon of his giant adversary. To Christianize India, as has been often pointed out, is no simple matter of Bible-printing and street-preaching. Hence we cannot be on the right track in dealing with the

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE AT CHINCHWUD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHINCHWUD, 7TH DECEMBER.

The existence of the long-talked-of Bombay Camp of Exercise is at last an established fact, and officers and men consisting as detailed below compose the troops and are now all under canvas. The 8th Regiment N. I. and the 19th Regiment N. I. were the last corps to arrive. The 8th Regiment, under Colonel Sandwith, were delayed owing to another corps appropriating their carriage. The 19th Regiment marched up from Bombay by road, and are under the command of Major Prendergast Walsh.

The whole force assembled under the orders of His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Augustus Spencer, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Presidency. The following list, already published in these columns, give the number of regiments present, and the names of staff officers employed:—

ARTILLERY BRIGADE STAFF.

Colonel R. C. Romer, R. A., Commanding.
Captain F. A. Mant, 9th Brigade R. A., Brigade Major, Aide-de-Camp.

TROOPS.

D Battery C Brigade R. H. A.
E „ 9th „ R. A.
F „ 9th „ „
F „ 18th „ „
No. 2 Company Native Artillery with Mountain Train.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

No. 1 Company.
No. 3 „

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Colonel W. Ashburner, 1st Light Cavalry, Commanding.
Captain G. Lugt, 15th Hussars, Brigade Major.
Lieutenant A. B. Stopford, R. H. A., Aide-de-Camp.

TROOPS.

2nd Hussars (one Squadron.)
1st Light Cavalry.
Poona Horse.

1ST INFANTRY DIVISION.

Major-General Sir R. L. Russell, K.C.S.I., Commanding.
Lieut G. Fitzbrace, Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut-Colonel H. Lock, 108th Foot, Asst Adjt-Genl. A.G.
Captain Heyshe, 49th Foot, Assistant Quarter-Master General.
D. R. Mackinnon, Esquire, Dy. Surgeon General.

1ST BRIGADE 1ST DIVISION STAFF.

Colonel H. Kirby, 68th Foot, Commanding.
Major S. Fellows, 6th N. I. Brigade Major.
Lieutenant W. Gordon, 68th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.

TROOPS.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)
14th Regiment N. I.
28th Regiment N. I.

2ND BRIGADE 1ST DIVISION STAFF.

Colonel J. S. Kemball, 16th N. I. Commanding.
Lieutenant W. Cooke-Collis, 83rd Foot, Brigade Major.
Captain W. R. Trevelyan, 15th N. I., Aide-de-Camp.

TROOPS.

83rd Foot.
19th Regiment N.I.
26th Regiment N. I.

INFANTRY DIVISION.

STAFF.

Major-General J. T. Grant, C. B., Commanding.
Lieut. F. T. C. DaVernet, 56th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.
Major A. Wardrop, Staff Corps, Asst. Adjutant-General.
Captain T. L. Fraser, Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter-Master General.
G. G. W. Maitland, Esq, Dy. Surgeon General.

1ST BRIGADE, 2ND DIVISION.

STAFF.

Colonel G. U. Price, 19th N. I., Commanding.
Captain A. F. Marshall, 68th Foot, Brigade Major, Aide-de-Camp.

TROOPS.

56th Foot.
1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.
8th Regiment N. I.

2ND BRIGADE 2ND DIVISION.

STAFF.

Colonel J. A. Wood, V. C., 14th N. I, Commanding.
Major A. T. Reid, Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Aide-de-Camp.

TROOPS.

68th Foot.
11th Regiment N. I.
17th Regiment N. I.

RESERVE BRIGADE.

STAFF.

Colonel J. Rose, 1-2nd Foot, Commanding.
Captain R. H. Maude, 2-7th Foot, Brigade Major, Aide-de-Camp.

TROOPS.

7th Foot 2nd Battalion.
19th Regiment N. I.

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master Generals.

Major O. T. Tanner, Staff Corps, will be employed under the orders of the Quarter-Master General.
Captain W. J. Gillespie, 49th Foot, will be employed under the orders of the Quarter-Master General.
Captain W. Bell, 56th Foot, will be employed under the orders of the Quarter-Master General.
Captain G. C. Sartorious, 3rd N. L. I., will be employed under the orders of the Quarter- Master General.
Captain W. Scott, 13th Regiment N. I., will be employed under the orders of the Quarter-Master General.
Lieutenant A. C. Spencer, 68th Foot, will be employed under the orders of the Quarter-Master General.
Lieutenant E. A. Hughes, 1-2nd Foot, Army Signalling.
Lieutenant A. F. Cotton, 56th Foot, Army Signalling

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Major J. Hill, R. E., Commanding Engineer.

ENGINEER OFFICERS ATTACHED.

Major R. G Thorold, R. E.
Lieutenant H. H. Settle, R. E.
Lieutenant H. Clarke, R. E.
Lieutenant R. C. Bailey, R. E., Telegraph.
Lieutenant T. R. Henn, R. E., Park and Trains.
Lieutenant W. Pitt, R. E.
The Commanding Engineer will attach officers to Divisions, &c., as required.

MEDICAL STAFF.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Surgeon General R. J. O'Flaherty, British Service.

DEPUTY SURGEONS GENERAL.

Deputy Surgeon General D. R. Mackinnon, British Service. 1st Division.
Deputy Surgeon General G. G. W. Maitland, Indian Service, 2nd Division.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. W. L. Eames,.....Church of England.
Rev. A. Polehampton.... Do.
.....Roman Catholic
.....Church of Scotland.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major W. A. Gillespie, Staff Corps, Provost Marshal.
Lieut. J. Angove, 2-7th Foot, Assistant Marshal.
Lieut. D. A Blunt, 14th Foot, Assistant Marshal.

UMPIRE STAFF.

UMPIRE-IN-CHIEF.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

UMPIRES.

Brigadier General Aitchison, Adjutant General.
Brigadier General Shewell, Quarter-Master General.
Major T. E. A. Hall, Deputy Adjutant General.
Colonel G. K. S. Burrows, Deputy Quarter-Master General.
Colonel R Howard Vyse, 3rd Hussars.
Colonel H. Wallace, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery.
Lieut. Colonel J. H. Reid, Royal Artillery.
Major J. Hills, Royal Engineers.

ASSISTANT UMPIRES.

Lieut. Colonel A. G. Plomer, Staff Corps.
Lieut. Colonel S. J. Thorp, Staff Corps.
Captain R. G. Mayne, 1st Light Cavalry.
Commandant His Excellency the Governor Body's Guard.

The Camp is about four or five miles in extent; its width is of course only a few hundred yards, and represents the parade-grounds of corps, the row of officers' seats and those of the men. In rear of the whole line, a few miles off, the black hills of the Deccan rise up as a strong barrier and frown upon the plains below them, which are open and admirably selected for field operations. The soil is black earth only from three to four inches in depth and covers sheet rock. This is a drawback, as it is very difficult in some places to pitch tents, owing to the pegs breaking, as they cannot penetrate the stone below. In some places if a storm occurred the tents would be blown down, as the pegs cannot be sufficiently driven home to secure the ropes. I think in such spots an order might be issued permitting regiments to move their tents out of the exact line of dressing. No doubt there is great beauty in even pitching, and perhaps such should be insisted upon when feasible, but in case of high wind commanding officers should be allowed a discretionary power to move a tent to a spot which will hold pegs. To-morrow work will commence in earnest. Up to the present time parading has not commenced, as the troops have been daily marching in and engaging in pitching their various camps. Yesterday was chiefly devoted to paying official visits and studying the orders which are constantly sent round relating to drill, interior economy, and the general arrangements which are to be observed while the troops are in the mimic field of military operations. As far as one can judge, at present everything which care and thought could suggest has been done to make the Chinchwud Camp a grand success. All day long one sees officers galloping about; Colonels are seen attending upon Brigadiers, and Brigadiers upon Generals, who in their turn will attend their Chief, who arrived on Saturday evening.

The ball opens to-morrow with brigade movements under Brigadiers, and this kind of exercise will continue for three days. Then Divisions will be handled by Generals for a similar number of days, after which Brigades will act against Brigades, and Divisions against Divisions. Then the Commander-in-Chief will himself handle the whole mass of troops, after which the gallant and popular former Chief of this Army, Lord Napier of Magdala, will review the force. The 23rd instant is fixed for this event, and it is expected that the Camp will be crowded by visitors, many of whom no doubt will be ladies. The Provost Marshal has received instructions to provide sites at Nigree for persons wishing to pitch tents. Numbers of persons will avail themselves of this boon. The cool air is perfectly charming, the scenery beautiful, and the novel sight of seeing troops massed as though for real warfare will be sure to attract crowds of sight-seeing folks. No one need be afraid of not getting creature comforts. Messrs. Treacher and Co. have opened a store, at which all kinds of provisions and wine are procurable. Mr. Smith, too, has opened a refreshment room, and the well known care, ability, and liberality with which he conducts the Apollo Bunder Bar is a sufficient guarantee that no headache will be found in a hogshead of his sparkling fluid. All merchants and traders have very properly been placed under the orders of the Provost; officers, servants, and camp followers have been furnished with tickets, without which they cannot remain in military limits. All idle persons who cannot account for themselves will be turned out of Camp. This is a truly excellent arrangement, and will go a long way to prevent robbery. There is great competition amongst small traders, and one is amused at seeing the important notices which are hourly distributed. I send one which the enterprising man, one Jaffer Joosuff, has printed and circulated:—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

JAFFER JOOSUFF,

1ST DIVISION CAMP OF EXERCISE, CHINCHWUD,

Begs respectfully to announce to the Officers of Her Majesty's Forces at Chinchwud that he has for Sale at *reasonable terms* the following Articles, which will be found useful during the Camp of Exercise:—

Stocks of all descriptions, Braces, Collars of various kinds and of last fashion, Handkerchiefs, Scarves and Neckties, Towels, all sizes and descriptions, Counterpanes, Blankets, Horse Rugs, Sheets, and Pillow Cases, Toilet Covers, Table Covers, White and Colored, Perfumery, assorted, Stationery, Boots and Shoes, Hunting and Riding Whips, Brandy Flasks, and Steel Barcishers, Spoons, Knives and Forks, Cheroots, Tobacco, Pipes, Pouch or and Cheroot Cases, Oxford Flannel, and White Dress Shirts, Sleeping Suits, Drawers, Hats, Sun Topees, Umbrellas, Ammunition, Buck Skin and Thread Gloves of all sizes, Horse Brushes, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Clothes Brushes, Chamois-leather Skins, Horse Girths.

Under-Waist and Drawers.

Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Swords, Shikar Knives, and Spear-heads, Saddles, Bridles, Uniform, Staff and Infantry also

Artillery.

And a varied assortment of Articles suitable for the immediate requirements of the Camp of Exercise.

Chinchwud, 5th *December*, 1873.

I don't think he will get much sale for scarves and neckties, as uniform is at present the order of the day; nor do I think the Chinchwud chivalry will deal in much perfumery. With regard to the wear of mufti, report has it that plain clothes may be worn by officers when not on duty. This is considerate, for the dusty roads of this Camp spoil uniform. As, however, we are to have two parades a day there will not be much time for exhibiting Bond Street boots or St. James' Street cut coats. The dandy is out of place at Chinchwud; there are but few fair women here before whom to cut capers; and those who will attend by and bye would, I fancy, prefer seeing their friends attired in the apparel of their calling to seeing kid gloves and tail-coats the order of the day. Great complaints are made about the tents which the Government contractor has supplied to some officers, who have paid as much as Rs. 175 for tents not worth half that sum. The side walls are pretty good, but the under and outside tops are thin, do not resist the sun and show light through the wretched cloths. The poles, too, are very inferior. No doubt justice will be done in this matter as soon as the complaints are properly represented, for these tents are not safe for habitation.

The Artillery have been told off to-day; Divisions and Brigades and everything is now in working order. There are many hints which officers get at these Camps of Exercise, not only when marching up to them, but when in quarters.

Let me suggest to officers in command of corps marching the same road with other regiments and preceding them by a day or so, that they should cause the ground on which they have encamped to be properly swept and cleaned before departure. If possible quarter-masters of regiments should select fresh spots to pitch upon, but as this is not always possible for want of space on account of water and so on, a fatigue party and sweepers should always be employed and left behind by the regiment which last left a halting ground: to clean up the place. Again, when troops are marching, the rates of provisions at the different villages might always be fixed by the Commissariat Department, who should be in correspondence with the Collector of the district.

The arrangements for the cleanliness of the Camp are very good, and as every one now knows the value of sanitary precautionary measures, no one objects to the greatest strictness on such matters.

Surgeon Major Trestrail and Surgeon Major Dickenson, both able men in medicine and surgery, are in charge of the Field Hospital attached to the 1st Division. The former officer is, I believe, the health officer of the Camp. A better appointment could not have been made. Dr. Trestrail has hard duties to perform, as the distances are great and the duties of a very trying nature. He is, however, blessed with a sound constitution, is of most active habits, and has had great experience in his profession, and is withal popular in society and successful in medical practice.

Every one in Camp was amused with the supposed despatch of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the imaginary address of the Government which you published in your issue of the 6th inst. The writer made many good hits, but it was with very sincere regret that I and many others read personal ill-natured allusions hid under a very thin veil. Many of your readers will fail to identify the characters represented, but several persons who know Poona society will at once fix their likenesses which the clever writer has drawn. There are things which time allows to be forgotten, and I hold that it is cruel and unjust to cause pain to any one by indulging in wit that must cause sorrow and danger.

I have no more to say to-day, so must only conclude with a few general remarks. When all the troops are well under weigh at their work I perhaps may find time to tell you of the great mimic battles which have been fought at Chinchwud. It is possible that the officers of the Camp may entertain Lord Napier at dinner. It would be a graceful compliment to the former Commander of the Army. I fancy if the suggestion were to meet with favour that Mr. Smith would be equal to the occasion, and that a monster tent might be arranged to accommodate a great many visitors.

Camps of Exercise are a novel introduction, and have grown up since war has become less frequent than formerly. We cannot now in England or in India practically teach our officers and private soldiers their duty in the field, because we have no occasion to mass our forces in the face of our enemy, simply because we are at peace generally with all the world save our Gold Coast difficulty. The consequence is that our officers and men have no opportunity of learning the peculiar nature of the duties they would have to perform were they suddenly planted in a country which was the theatre of military operations.

Hence the necessity for monster camps of instruction. The art and science of war cannot be learned upon a mere parade-ground for company drill and battalion movements which while necessary to know form only an elementary part of the education of a real soldier. Many persons object that public money should be wasted, as they call it, upon sham military operations, but such individuals do not reflect that a country might be lost, or that our prestige might be destroyed if our officers and soldiers did not keep time with the quick step in military knowledge which so marks the present history of Continental armies.

These camps of instruction test not only young officers but also their commanding officers. Every one is upon his trial. The junior has to show what he has learned, and the head of a corps is responsible for the amount of knowledge he has imparted to those under his command. The General Officer thus is able to decide what officers of each corps carry the largest amount of information in their heads, and at a glance he can decide who are the most intelligent or most likely to prove efficient when entrusted with executive duties. In these days of profound peace in India, regiments have had no opportunity of learning campaigning. We have plenty of officers who do not know how to select a site for pitching the tents of even one regiment. If you were to tell them to sketch out a code of rules to govern the arrangements for encamping 5,000 troops, they would be at sea; nor are we sure that they could correctly describe the regular daily duties connected with troops under canvas, properly arrange a chain of outposts, or make a reconnaissance. No one can attribute any blame to gentlemen for not knowing that which they have never been taught, and the authorities have wisely determined to spend a certain amount of money in practically teaching that which no theoretical form of instruction can impart. We have heard that some people funk—as it is vulgarly said—appearing at the Camp, being fearful that any mistakes which they make will be scored up against them. Now this is a wrong feeling, and we hasten to relieve the minds of those who may be so impressed. Lots of mistakes will and must occur, but if these are pointed out in a kind and genial tone, which I am sure they will be, a huge benefit will have been conferred upon those who fall into trifling errors and they will avoid such for the future, and possibly take advantage of hints or wrinkles that may stand them in good service when they take the field in earnest. Officers should recollect that this Camp has been formed for the very purpose of instruction, and that it never would have been formed at all if Government expected that all their officers were fully educated in the thousand and one subjects which recent years, novel tactics, and improved fire-arms have rendered it requisite they should become acquainted with. It has been said that the learning and education of a soldier of the 19th century can never be completed.

Were we to enumerate a tenth part of what an officer ought to know, we should fill every column of our paper, and then only have commenced our task. We may, however, upon another occasion have a few words to say upon the new duties of officers which have been caused by the novelties introduced in recent wars.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Concluded from Friday's issue.)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The Hon. Mr. Dalyell—As my personal experience of these provinces has commenced only a week ago, I have very considerable diffidence in offering my observations on the very important measures now before the Council, the more so as I have not had the advantage of being on the Committee to which they were referred in Calcutta, and had no opportunity of joining in the recent discussions in regard to them. At the same time as the Bills deal in a great measure with questions in which probably at some period of his career every Indian official is deeply interested, namely the land tenures of the country, I hope I may be excused for taking up a few minutes of the Council in making a very few brief remarks. The consolidation of the law which will be effected by the Land Revenue Bill and the definition of the powers and duties of Revenue officers are both of them matters for congratulation, and so far as the Rent Act is a measure of consolidation, it will doubtless be an acceptable addition to the statute-book. How far, however, the provisions which affect the landlords and tenants of these provinces will be agreeable to the parties concerned or suitable to the several districts of the province is to me somewhat more doubtful. I have always held that unless there is some very grave necessity to legislate upon land tenures it is better to leave such matters to be dealt with by local usage and custom, as it will usually be found that such usage is so elastic in its character that it will adapt itself to the change of circumstances which the lands of different parts of a province have undergone. Then again I must say that I do not think the experience we have had in legislation upon land tenures hitherto has been of so satisfactory a nature as to make it at all certain that it is desirable to take further steps in that direction. Probably no measure has been more severely criticized than the permanent settlement carried out at the end of the last century, not so much because it limited the demand of the State in regard to what must always be its main source of revenue, but because it interfered with the private rights of the people in a manner in which, no doubt, was never intended by its framers, but was the result of certain ambiguities in the regulations under which it was established. Then, again, probably no enactment ever created such dissatisfaction or evoked such bitter complaint as Act X. of 1859 when it first passed into law. In fact, as a rule, with hardly an exception, I think that all legislation in regard to land tenures, of which there has been any lengthened experience, has resulted in some dissatisfaction in some quarter or other, and occasionally I cannot but fear, in some injustice. The reason probably of this is that the circumstances through which the land in different districts of the same province has passed are not the same in many instances necessarily the same. The territorial divisions of India are altogether arbitrary and consequently the people of any particular province must often consist of diverse races with different traditions and distinct histories. However careful therefore the framers of an enactment upon land tenures may be, however wide may be the scope of their enquiries, however partial their investigations, it is almost impossible for them to frame an enactment which would meet in some part of the province fail to meet the precise circumstances of the people. Certainly in the Presidency to which I have the honour to be attached, this has been found to be the case. There the Permanent Settlement was introduced a few years after the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, and the regulations under which it was established were if possible still more ambiguous in their terms. Some attempts were made to rectify matters in 1822, but, virtually, for a long series of years the rights of the landed interest in that Presidency have been entirely in the hands of the official upon whom it might devolve to interpret the somewhat complicating laws upon the subject. So recently as 1865, after very patient enquiry and careful consideration, the Madras Act was passed into law, and it was hoped that it would meet all the requirements of the case. Instead however of this being the case it has now been ascertained that in some parts of the country the tenants have been given rights which they have never previously claimed, and in others, that the landlords have obtained privileges which they have never before possessed. Holding these opinions it was to me a matter of some regret to find, when I was appointed to the Legislative Council in January last, that it was proposed to pass the bills now under consideration during the Calcutta session, as it seemed to me that, anything like precipitation in dealing with so delicate a matter as land tenures should certainly be avoided. It was therefore with much satisfaction that I subsequently learnt that it was intended to defer final action in regard to the bills until the present session and to give all the persons affected by them a full opportunity of ascertaining the bearings of their several provisions. Since the time to which I refer the Bill has been very carefully considered by the members of the Select Committee, some of whom are gentlemen of large experience in the provinces to which they will apply, and I am glad to think that some of the provisions which would have had the effect of altering the existing law have been either omitted or considerably modified, and after the very full exposition which the Council has received from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the real necessity for legislation on the present occasion, I can only express a hope that when the Bills become law they may prove an exception to past experience in regard to matters affecting land tenures.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Inglis then moved that the Bill as re-amended be passed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Inglis then moved that the final and supplimentary reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land Revenue in the North-Western Provinces be taken into consideration. He said—This Bill was first brought forward by the Hon. Mr. Stephen in 1872 as part of the general scheme of consolidation which has been for some time in progress. As introduced, the Bill was confined to the consolidation of the revenue law of those provinces, but after it was referred to the Government of the North-Western Provinces for consideration it was thought advisable to take advantage of the opportunity to make some changes in the existing law which experience had shown to be necessary, and to make some other changes in the section relating to the determination of rent by settlement officers required in order to bring its provisions into accordance with the Rent Bill then before the Council. The Bill is divided into nine chapters comprising 255 sections, and embraces the following subjects:—The powers of Revenue officers; the assessment of the land tenures and the preparation of the record of right in land; the maintenance of the records prepared at settlement; the collection of the land revenue; the administration of the court of wards; the procedure of the Revenue courts and the disposal of appeals from orders passed by Revenue officers. The second chapter relates to the constitution and powers of all Revenue officers, from the Board of Revenue to the village patwarri; the position held by the collectors of the district and by assistant collectors placed in charge of subdivisions is defined, and the power which they must necessarily exercise of distributing the business of a district among their subordinates is distinctly conferred upon them by section 18. This power has always been exercised, but as it has been doubted whether it was one which could be lawfully exercised unless expressly given by law, it has been thought advisable to lay down clearly that the collector of a district, or an assistant collector of the first class when in charge of a subdivision may make over any cases or class of cases, or may withdraw any such case or class of cases from any Revenue officer subordinate to them whether arising under the provisions of this Act, or of any other Act, and may deal with it themselves or refer it to any other such Revenue officers for disposal or inquiry. The sections 16 to 32 relating to the appointment and dismissal of village putwarries, and the levy of a cess for their payment, agree with the provisions of the existing rules that have been issued on this subject by the local Government. Sections 29 and 30 legalize the levy of a cess not exceeding 3 per cent. on the annual value of each mahal. Sections 29 and 30 legalize the levy of a cess not exceeding 3 per cent. on the annual value of each mahal for the payment of the village putwarri and of any additional establishments required for the proper supervision, maintenance, and correction of the putwarri records. This cess is now levied under an order of the Executive Government issued in 1856 when the settlement of the District of Saharunpore came under revision. By the rule then issued this cess was limited to three per cent. on the jumma bundi, and the same limit is retained. Engagements for the payment of the cess have been taken from the landholder in all districts in which the assessments made under Regulation IX. of 1833 have come under revision, in consequence of the term for which the settlement was then fixed having expired; consequently these sections merely legalize what has been already done for 20 years past under the orders of the Executive Government. Chapter III. relates to the assessment of the land revenue, and the preparation of the record of rights in land at the time of settlement. In sections 36 to 60, the sections of Regulation VII. of 1822 which relate to the assessment of the land revenue have been embodied in a more concise and clear form. The maximum allowance which may be granted to a proprietor who may refuse to accept the assessment on his estate proposed by the settlement officer has been raised to 15 per cent. on the proposed jumma from 10 per cent., the limit fixed by Regulation VII. of 1822, and the right of any such proprietor to remain in the occupation of his seer land as an ex-proprietary tenant is recognized with this proviso that the difference between the rent paid by him and an ex-proprietary tenant and that which he would have to pay were he a tenant at will shall be deducted from the allowance granted to him on the jumma, so that in no case will the aggregate allowance engaged by an excluded proprietor exceed 15 per cent. on the proposed assessment. Sections 69 to 91 relate to the preparation of the record of rights in land at the time of settlement, and it is in this part of the Bill that the more important changes proposed to be made in the existing law will be found. Section 64 provides that all entries in the record of rights relating to persons having any heritable or transferable proprietory interests in any mehal; and to persons holding land as tenants, whether rent free or otherwise, shall be made subject to the provisions of section 69 on the basis of actual possession—all persons not in possession but claiming a right to be so, being referred by the settlement officer to the proper court for the establishment of their claims—thus differing from the provisions of section XIV. Regulation VII. of 1822, under which a settlement officer is empowered to enquire into the title of any person who may complain to him that he has been wrongfully dispossessed within the year immediately preceding that in which the complaint is made, and empowers him to restore the complainant to possession if the averment is proved. It may have been necessary to give settlement officers this power when Regulation VII. of 1822 was passed, but it is no longer required and has been found to cause much needless litigation and expense. The settlement officer's decision is appealed through the Commissioner to the Board of Revenue and a suit is then instituted in the Moonsiff's court to reverse the decision of the Board, and the whole case is thus fought over again and may be carried in appeal through the court of the District Judge up to the High Court. No object is gained by allowing all this useless litigation, while it is evidently better that if any question is to be eventually decided by the civil courts it should be made over to them at once, instead of being first tried in the Revenue courts. It is therefore provided that the Settlement officer, when framing the record of rights, shall confine his enquiries into the actual and present possession of the parties, leaving all questions of right and title to be decided by the civil courts. Section 66 refers to the cesses paid by tenants and others to landholders. All cesses paid on account of the occupation of land will be in future consolidated with the rent paid by the tenant, and a list of all other cesses by whomsoever paid in accordance with village custom, if generally or especially sanctioned by the local Government, will be framed by the Settlement officers, and no cess not so recorded can be enforced in any civil or Revenue court. The provision which bars the enforcement in any court of any cess not recorded by the Settlement officer is taken from Regulation VII. of 1822, but the power which has been given to the local Government to lay down conditions under which any cess may be levied on account of a bazaar or fair are new. It is evidently very necessary that Government should have this power and should be able to lay down rules regarding conservancy and sanitary arrangements generally wherever large bodies of people are collected in any place. Sections 70 to 77, which relate to the rent to be paid by an ex-proprietary tenant and fix the terms for which rent, determined by order of a Settlement officer, shall remain unaltered, have been introduced in order to bring this part of the Bill into accordance with the provisions contained in the corresponding sections of the Rent Act. I explained fully on Friday last the reasons which have led the Select Committee to recommend the adoption of the proposed clauses regarding expropriatory tenants and the grounds on which they proposed to bar a fresh suit for enhancement for ten years after the rent of a tenant had been fixed by order of a competent court, and these questions have been again discussed to-day very fully by the honorable members who have just now spoken on the Rent Bill. It is therefore unnecessary for me to occupy the time of the Council by repeating them. Section 72 enables a Settlement officer, on the application either of a landholder or of a tenant, to determine the rent to be paid by the latter, and thus restores the power Settlement officers exercised under Regulation VII of 1822 before Act X of 1859 became law. Act X of 1859 laid down the same procedure in cases relating to the determination of rent at all times, whether the district in which the claim is brought is under revision of settlement or not. An alteration to be followed in the procedure when a district was under settlement, was afterwards made by Act XIV of 1863, which at such times dispensed with the notices required to be issued under section 13 Act X. of 1859, and allowed the landholder to sue directly for enhancement, the grounds on which he claimed enhancement being stated in his plaint. Still, however, the rent of a tenant at the time of settlement of a district can only be determined after a regular suit has been filed, and this has been found to be both inconvenient and inequitable, it being obviously desirable that when the Government demand is readjusted on the landholder, every facility should be given to him to readjust the rents paid by his tenants. As however the revised assessment on an estate is not based on the actual rental then received from it by the landholder, which may be, and frequently is, below the fair value of the land, but on an estimate framed by the Settlement officer of what the rental would be were the rates of rent prevailing for similar land applied, it frequently happens that the revised jumma is more than 50 per cent. of the actual rental then received by the landholder; and as the Settlement officer has no power under the present law to enforce the rates on which he has assessed, at the time he declares his proposed assessment, the whole task and cost of bringing the rental up to that on which the revised assessment is thrown upon the landholder. This takes time and frequently entails a very considerable outlay upon him, as the demand may be contested through the district civil courts up to the High Court. The landholder has thus to bear all the cost of instituting these suits, while if, as generally happens, the ultimate decision is against the tenant, they are burdened not only with the payment of the enhanced rents, but with all the expenses incurred in the original and appelate courts. It seems to me impossible to advocate the maintenance of this state of things. The mere statement of the results brought about by the present law seem sufficient to condemn it, and to justify the proposal of the Select Committee to return to the old procedure under which the Settlement officer will, when he declares the revised assessment he proposes for an estate, if the landholder applies for it, make over to him a revised rent-roll. This change will benefit both landlords and tenants, saving them from the litigation and expense they are now put to, and preventing the ill-will and the ill-feeling now engendered between them in the settlement of their rents. Almost every landholder I have spoken to readily acknowledges the boon conferred upon him by this change of procedure. Chapter 4 relates to the maintenance by the Collector of the records prepared at settlement, to the partition and union of estates and to the maintenance of boundary marks. The section relating to the maintenance of the records re-enact the existing law on the subject, except that in section 100 a provision has been adopted from the draft Revenue code framed by Mr. Thomason many years ago. These records are intended to show merely possession, and are not meant to be records of title; consequently in making alterations in them the Collector has merely to ascertain whether the transfer alleged to have been made has actually taken place, and if he finds that it has, he must make the necessary alteration in his records without any inquiry into the merits of the case, but it not unfrequently happens in cases of succession to property, for instance, that it is impossible to ascertain who is the party in possession. In such cases the Collector will by summary inquiry ascertain the persons best entitled to the property and put him in possession, making the necessary entry in the record accordingly, subject to any orders that may be subsequently passed by the civil court. The next sections relate to the partition and union of estates and re-enact in a clearer and more concise form the provisions of the present law. By section 120 it is enacted that while each estate shall be made as compact as possible, no partition shall be disallowed solely on the ground of incompactness, except with the sanction of the Board. Section 122 provides that the seer land of any co-sharers shall not be included in the estate assigned to another co-sharer, unless with the consent of the co-sharer who cultivates it, or unless the partition cannot be otherwise carried out, and further that if such land is so included, and if after the partition the former owner continues to cultivate it, he shall hold it as a tenant with a right of occupancy, his rent being fixed by the Collector. This remedies an omission of the present law in which no mention is made of the seer holdings of the co-sharers, and it has consequently been ruled that in cases such as those contemplated by this section, if the co-sharer continues to cultivate his seer he holds it as a mere tenant-at-will. This has been strongly objected to by the people and has been found one of the chief difficulties in carrying a partition case through to completion. Section 129 extends the period of appeal to one year from the date on which the partition took effect.

The remaining sections of this chapter provide for the maintenance of boundary marks and make no alteration in the present law. Chapter 5 relates to the collection of the land revenue and embodies the provisions of the present law on this subject, the only change made being in section 186, which provides that the proprietors of any mehal sold for an arrear of revenue shall remain in possession of his seer land as an ex-proprietary tenant. Under the present law if an estate is sold for an arrear of revenue due on it, the proprietor retains possession of his seer, which if it is sold on account of an arrear due on another estate, the proprietor loses all his rights and becomes a mere tenant-at-will. There seems to be no reason why this distinction has been made, and accordingly the present opportunity has been taken to remedy it. Chapter 6 relates to the Court of Wards and re-enacts the present law on the subject, except that power is given to the court to take under its charge the property of any landed proprietor, whether his estates are assessed to revenue or not, there being no apparent reason for the distinction made by the present law between estates assessed to revenue and those held revenue free; and persons disqualified in their own application have been added to the list of persons whose estates may be taken under the charge of the courts. This is intended to meet the cases of proprietors involved in debt, unable to extricate themselves and who may apply to Government for assistance. A new section No. 204 defining the duties and responsibilities of managers of estates, appointed by the Court of Wards, has been added, Chap. 7 lays down the procedure to be followed by the Revenue courts in the trial of cases, in the reference of cases to arbitrators, and defines the powers of Collectors, Assistant Collectors, Settlement officers and their assistants, and does not appear to require any particular notice. Chap 8 deals with appeals. The only change made by this chapter in the present law requiring notice, is that by which appeals from the order of Settlement officers, determining the rent or tenure of a tenant, will in future lie to the Commissioner of the division instead of as at present the District Judge. On this point I will read an extract from the statement of objects and reasons sent up with the Bill last year by the Government of these provinces:—"It is proposed to bar the civil courts from cognizance of all rent suits adjudicated at the time of settlement. The grounds for this proposal are, briefly, that the data on which Settlement officers fix rents are mainly identical with those on which they fix the Government revenue rates based on those rents; that the superior Revenue authorities are the recognised judges of the adequacy or otherwise of the proposed Government revenue rates; and that the authority which decides on the one has the best means of deciding on both. The standard of rent, for purposes of comparison, has been declared to be either the current rate or the rates assumed for assessment by the Settlement officer; and it is believed that the Revenue courts are in a far better position than courts of civil jurisdiction to pronounce on the applicability of these rates, where the Settlement officer's decision is disputed; the issue being one, not of law, but of fact, and resting upon considerations within the daily observation of Commissioners and of the Revenue Board, but little familiar to civil courts." I think, my Lord, that I have now noticed all the more important points in which changes have been made in the existing law. It will be seen that these changes are not many in number, and that the Bill has in fact retained its original character of a consolidation measure, and regarding it in this light alone, I think it may fairly claim to be one of the most important and useful measures that have been under the consideration of this Council for some time. The law relating to the land revenue of these provinces is now contained in fifty-four regulations and acts passed at various times from 1803 to 1863. Many of the earlier regulations however extend either in whole or in part to regulations previously passed for Bengal in 1793. Now it must be at once evident that to trace the law forward through all these regulations—many of them originally for Bengal seventy years ago, then extended in whole or in part to these provinces, subsequently partly repealed or modified, and sometimes re-enacted, is a task of extreme difficulty—so difficult that few people are inclined to attempt it, most persons being content to take their revenue law from the directions to Collectors and Settlement officers framed by the Hon. Mr. Thomason nearly thirty years ago. When however questions of revenue law come before the courts it is impossible to adopt this easy way out of the difficulty, and the provisions of the regulations themselves must be studied. The consolidation therefore of all these old regulations into one short Act and the re-arrangement of their provisions under their appropriate headings, must confer a great boon, not only on the officers of Government who have to administer the law, but also on all those whose interests are affected by it, to whom it is a matter of extreme importance that laws relating to the land revenue should be clearly expressed and easily accessible, instead of being buried in upwards of fifty old regulations and acts.

The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse observed, that whatever observations he had to make on this motion, were included in his remarks on the Rent Bill.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor explained that for a similar reason he had nothing to say in reference to this Bill He could only express his entire concurrence in what had fallen from his honourable friend, Mr. Inglis, as to the great advantages that would accrue to the administration of the law in the North-Western Provinces from the consolidation of the different acts and regulations relating to land revenue. No doubt the law as it stood was an extreme inconvenience and led to a great waste of time, not only on the part of public officers who had to administer the law, but also on the part of people who were obliged to trace it out from the various enactments which had grown up, and it was therefore a source of much satisfaction to him, that the law, instead of being contained in fifty or sixty different provisions and regulations, was about to be consolidated into one compact enactment. Although the labour involved in this consolidation might not appear great to those who viewed it as simply throwing together all those enactments into one, yet it had been a very laborious task indeed, and one requiring the closest attention and care; and on the part of the North-Western Provinces, he (Sir W. Muir) wished to express his sincere obligations to those gentlemen who had carefully gone through the measure and assisted in its consolidation at Nynee Tal, more especially to his hon'ble friend, Mr. Inglis, to whom the public owed a debt of gratitude for bringing both bills into their present state; and he desired to return his hands to his hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, whose labours in the matter had not been small; and likewise to the Select Committee, who had been ready on all occasions to receive and adopt the suggestions of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Inglis then moved, that the Bill as re-amended be passed.

His Excellency the Viceroy—Before these two important bills are passed, I wish to say that the Government desired to defer their final consideration until the Legislative Council could assemble in the North-Western Provinces and have the great advantage of the presence and assistance of Sir William Muir, at whose instance the bills were first introduced. I quite agree with the observation of my hon'ble friend, Mr. Inglis, made on the last occasion on which the Council met, that no measure has, at any rate of late, received greater consideration by the Government of India, the Legislative Council, than the Select Committee—an institution admirably adapted for dealing with long and intricate measures of this kind,—and by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, who, as well as the Committee, has considered the suggestions and objections which have been raised to several parts of these bills upon their publication. It is a great satisfaction to me that the Committee have come to an almost unanimous conclusion, and the wisdom of their conclusion must, I think, be clear to all the members of the Council, from the discussion that has taken place to-day. The only two points upon which it appears there was any difference of opinion, are points of much difficulty, and upon which much may be said on either side. My opinion is, after a very careful study of the subject, that the decision of the Committee has been sound in limiting the alteration of the present law as they have done in the Bill now before us. I believe that upon both questions, first, the limitation of the term for which the rent is to be fixed at settlement, and in suits subsequently raised by ten years, and, secondly, the abandonment of the retrospective

THE BARODA COMMISSION.

We are indebted to the *Bombay Summachar* for the following :—

The Commissioners did not sit from 24th till 30th November, but they sat again on the 1st instant. During the time the Commissioners were not sitting, Colonel Phayre, the Resident, is said to have been engaged in collecting evidence and reducing it to English. The following additional evidence was taken :—

The evidence of a Gaekwar's ryot—On being questioned by Colonel Meade, the President of the Commission, he said—I am a ryot of the Gaekwar, and I cultivate certain pieces of land. I paid my cess once. After a few days I was asked to pay it the second time. I refused to pay the cess again. I was then subjected to oppression. The Wahiwatdar sent his men for me, and I was forced to go in the hottest part of the day. When I got there I was compelled to stand in the sand—both my hands and legs were tied. The Wahiwatdar sent for a saddle which they put on my back, and put a bridle and bit in my mouth. A man then got on to the saddle and made me carry him. When I staggered with the load the man whipped me and made me go from side to side. Under this oppression I agreed to pay the money demanded from me. I accordingly borrowed the money and paid it to the Wahiwatdar.

Another ryot, on being examined, said, that he cultivated some piece of land, and that he was called upon to pay five times the amount legally due ; and that on refusing to pay, the Gaekwar's officer sent for him and caused a heavy piece of wood to be put on his shoulders—wheels were attached to the wood at each end. He was compelled to walk with the wood and wheels from one street to another. While he was bent down by the load he was whipped on the naked parts of his person. He cried out from the pain he was suffering, and entreated the officer to desist torturning him, but he was only subjected to severer treatment, for the Gaekwar's officer directed the man to whip him more and more. The ryot's body was covered with blood, caused by the ill-treatment he was enduring, and he at last consented to pay whatever was demanded of him. They then left off torturing him. The President of the Commission (Colonel Meade) on hearing the above accounts is said to have remarked to an officer of the Gaekwar named Baiwantrao, that on these cruel practises coming to the knowledge of Government, it would be a very serious matter to justify or explain such things, and advised the officer to tell the Sircar to put a stop to such acts of oppression.

Several other ryots were examined, who corroborated in material points the testimony of the aforesaid witnesses.

A man of the Mahar or Dhed caste was next examined—He stated that he was a man of wealth, and that he owned a house in the Gaekwar's territory, in which he lived. The Kamdar noticing that he was in such good circumstances resolved to bring him into some trouble. One day the Kamdar sent for the witness, and on his appearing before him, told him that a Hindoo had laid a charge against him for entering into a Hindoo temple and defiling it. Upon this witness was put in irons and confined for some time. He was afterwards fined heavily and released. Some days afterwards he was again arrested on the same charge and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. On hearing that a Commission had been appointed by the British Sircar to inquire into complaints of acts of oppression practised by the Gaekwar's officers, witness petitioned to be allowed to make his case known to the Commissioners, and he was released and allowed to appear before the Commissioners. On being questioned by the President of the Commission, witness said that the people of his class never enter such temples, because they know that the temples would be defiled if they were to go into the temples.

It is said that the Maharaja has given orders to his officers to spend any amount of money, so that the present crisis in Baroda affairs may be overcome.

HIGH COURT.—8TH DECEMBER.

(Before the HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

CURSETJEE DOSABHOY v. KERSASJEE HORMUSJEE.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved for a decree in terms of the award filed in this suit on the 10th October last. Notice with a copy of the order made under section 320 of 1859, under which this award was filed, had been served upon defendant's attorneys, Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani. Ten days from service of notice were allowed to a party to come in and object to an award, but in this case the Prothonotary had certified that no objection had been made. There was an affidavit verifying the execution of the award by the arbitrators. The suit was brought for a partnership account, and all the matters in difference between the parties were afterwards referred by consent to the arbitration of Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna and Cowasjee Eduljee Patel.

His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff in terms of the award, which directed the defendants to pay the costs of the suit, reference, and award.

Mr. Pigot applied for the costs of this application, saying such costs had been granted in another case by one of the other judges.

His Lordship said he could do no more than make a decree in terms of the award, and in accordance with Chancery practice, he refused to give the costs of the present application against the defendant.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

SEWJEE DEMSEE V. RUTTONSEE JEHTA.

The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, moved for the appointment of Mr. Lukhmidas Kimjee, under section 181, as special commissioner for the taking of accounts. By consent he was also appointed receiver.

Mr. Lang, for the plaintiff, consented.

HIGH COURT.—9TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.)

LONG CAUSES.

675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Bapoojee Merojee—Khanderao.

533-72—In person—Shungaree v Hunsea Poma—Jefferson and Payne.

635-72—Ghandibhoy—Narayen Crushna Laud v Jetha Raya and others—Jafferson and Payne—Part heard.

676-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Tricum Vundrawun v Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

95-72—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey—Nowrojee Shapoorjee v Roychund Deepchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Ld., v The Colaba Press Company, Ld.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

752-72—Hope—Sorabjee Dhanookdara v Rattonchund Oomedmall—Khunderao Merojee.

19-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jayshunker Jugeshwer v Dewshunker Ramchunder—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Yoosoof Naderi v Ally Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.

730-71—Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey—Wassoodew Luxumonjee v Yeshodabai widow—Khunderao Merojee.

233-72—Dallas and Lynch—Vishnoo Ramchunder v The G. I. P. Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

1086-68—Jefferson and Payne—Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy and others v Thavur Moolla and others.

812-71—Prescot and Winter—William Robson A. and others v Visram Ebrahim and another—Jefferson and Payne.

214-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Thariabhoy Topun v Tarrichand Ramchunder—J. C. Cama.

215-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Tharia Topun v Jaiseram Kessoorram.

28-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vullubdass Shoberam v Premchund Roychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

45-72—Dallas and Lynch—Shamjee Khetsey v Mancorverbai widow—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

46-72—In Person—Cursetnath Hurrychund v Pillajee Merojee and others.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

SHORT CAUSES.

749-69—Manisty and Fletcher—Aga Hajee Mahomed Bushein, &c. and another v Vussonjee Runchordass—No appearance.

499-73—Shapurjee and Thacurdrass—Mooljee Jaitha and others v Pandappa Kesoor—No appearance.

817-73—Jefferson and Payne—Vussonjee Heerjee and another v Tullockchund Manockchund—Manisty and Fletcher.

635-73—Jefferson and Payne—Maja Jupa v Purshotum Damodher—No appearance.

645-73—J. Gopoll—Mahoram Santojee v Nowrojee Dhunjeebhai—Meerza Hoosein Khan.

664-73—A. Framjee—Sorabjee Hormusjee Cooper v Ameersah bin Fuckeersab—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

773-71—H. E. Hope—Soocaram Hoollajee v Shaik Ally Vullud Abdool—Ghandibhoy.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Balbunjee v Hanmansaw Alias Rabchiai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

532-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Laljee Jewram v Haji Soolemon Haji and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

318-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Calmet Mathews de Souza—Dr. Dallas.

750-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Cajee Meghjee v Dhurumsey Gowaljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

823-71—Prescot and Winter—Candas Shewaclall v The Commissioner of Customs—Mr. Hearn.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the alleged last will and testament of Chubildas Hucum, deceased—Hurjeevun Petamber—M H Khan v Rukhmanibai, widow—Remington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

42-73—A. Framjee—Anundrao Bapoojee v Nusserwanjee Jamasjee and others—No appearance.

626-73—S. Pandoorung—Eduljee Nusserwanjee v Durabjee Fakeerjee—No appearance.

677-73—Jefferson and Payne—Cassem Hajee Mitha v Ali Mahomed bin Hajee, &c.—No appearance.

763-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Ebrahim bin Mahasew v Sha Manockchund Koopchund—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

437-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Cumroodeen Hyderally and Co v Hassumbhoy Thavur and Company—Pestonjee, K.

281-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Trimbuck Ramchundra v Dulcharam Daveechund—Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.

380-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Piele—Trimbuck Ramchundra v Dulcharam Daveechund—Dallas and Lynch.

381-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Trimbuck Ramchundra v Sha Jaithabhoy Luckmichund—Dallas and Lynch.

71-72—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Goculbhoy Fatechund v Ambaram Kewulram and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and M Munsih.

643-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Pestonjee Jamsetjee and others v Hosrabai widow—Macfarlane and Skepsey.

INDIAN ITEMS.

HOLY ORE.—We are informed that mustard oil, made in the mill at the Hooghly Jail by the Mohunt of Tarkeshur, is being sold by the jailor at nine rupees per seer. A large number of the inhabitants of Tarkeshur and other adjacent districts are daily visiting the jail for the purpose of purchasing the oil, on the ground of its being holy. Surely this cannot be correct, in the face of the popular demonstrations on the conviction of the Mohunt. We thought his saintliness had been effectually dispelled.—*Indian Daily News.*

SANSCRIT SCHOOL AT TANJORE.—On the 15th of last month, a Sanscrit school was opened at Tanjore, within the precincts of the Palace, under the auspices of Her Highness, the youthful Princess of Tanjore. This institution is intended to be a free school and is supported entirely by the bounty of the Princess. Its chief object is to encourage the study of *Sanscrit*, the sacred language of India, but along with this are associated Persian, Mahratta, Telegu, Tamil and English. A building has been erected at a cheap cost within the Palace by the Princess, and the munificent sum of 20,000 Rs. has been set apart by Her Highness for its continued maintenance. It was intended to inaugurate the opening of the School on a grand scale, in the presence of the Collector of the district, the Hon'ble D. Arbuthnott, but the recent visit of His Excellency the Governor of Tanjore interferred with these arrangements. Lord Hobart, however, we are told, was pleased to inspect the new institution, a courtesy which has afforded great satisfaction at the Palace. We are informed that the Agent of the Princess, S. Streenesevasa Jyengar, has been chiefly instrumental in bringing about the establishment of this useful institution, the first attempt of its kind for the promotion of Sanscrit literature in Tanjore.—*Madras Mail.*

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT THE SAILORS' HOME.—The sailors at the Home, and a large number from the ships now in port, were entertained at a musical *soiree* in one of the large rooms of the Home on Thursday evening last. Mr. James Wilson, editor of the *Indian Daily News*, officiated as chairman, and contributed much to the harmony of the meeting by reading to the Jacks the amusing sea story of the "Gridiron." Mrs. Avery presided at the pianoforte, and with the aid of several lady and gentleman amateur vocalists, a very pleasant evening was spent. The sailors themselves keenly appreciated the singing and encored and applauded, and joined in the various choruses with a heartiness and a will that was truly refreshing. When asked by Mr. Rose, the Secretary, at the close, to give Mrs. Avery three special cheers for her very great kindness in volunteering her valuable service on occasions like the present, the sailors set up a shout that might have been heard a mile away. Great praise is due to the worthy Secretary of the Home, Mr. James Rose, for the trouble he has invariably taken in getting up these *reunions*. The few seasonable words he addressed to the men in the course of the evening on the prevalent vices of seamen—drunkenness and the use of obscene language—were spoken in so kindly a spirit as to go home at once to the hearts of the Jacks, and he was very heartily cheered. Altogether, the entertainment was a very great success.—*Englishman.*

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

Our Peshawur correspondent reports that there is a rumour that Abdool Kureem Khan and Aslum Khan, Raceses of Bajour, have had a dispute amongst themselves regarding the Ameer of Cabul's going there, that Aslum Khan has instigated several of the Bajour people to welcome the forces of the Ameer on their arrival, but Abdool Kureem Khan has incited them to receive him as an enemy. The wish of the latter Chieftain is that the Ameer should have no footing in Bajour. It is said that the news of this dispute has reached the Moollasahib of Swat, who sent his son, Meean Gool, to Bajour to Aslum Khan telling him not to have any dispute with Abdool Kurreem Khan, and not to allow any stranger to enter Bajour. Aslum Khan has, however, taken no notice of this advice and the dispute still continues.

Our Bokhara correspondent states that one Ibraheem Bag, a slave merchant, who formerly was thriving, is now reduced to great distress, as the Russians have put a stop to the slave trade. He has now purchased a lot of slaves through his servants and has sold them to Khoda Wirdee, a merchant of Bokhara. An emissary has informed the Ameer of Bokhara and the ruler of Samarcand, and they have ordered the slaves to be set free and the houses and property of the parties implicated to be sold. Khoda Wirdee has been fined 100 "tillas," and a notice has been promulgated to the effect that, for the future, any person found guilty of either buying or selling slaves, will be fined 1,000 "tillas" equivalent to Rs. 7,000, and the whole of his property will be confiscated.

Our Derah Ismael Khan correspondent states that the Ameer of Cabul has deprived Khanee Moolla Khan, who was the wuzeer or judge in all religious matters in Cabul, of his post ; his pay was Rs. 30,000, per annum, including 800 maunds of grain. The cause of his dismissal is stated to be as follows :—A dispute existed between Ameer Mahomed Khan Leghree and Gholam Hyder Khan in connection with some hereditary right amounting to Rs. 14,000. These parties having come to Khanee Moolla Khan to complain, he took Rs. 700 from Gholam Hyder Khan and decreed the above sum in his favour, thereby excluding the other party from any right, the party through whom the bribe was taken, and the wronged individual went to the Ameer to lay the case before him, and the Ameer kept Khanee Moolla Khan in custody for two days, during which time other parties came with complaints of a similar description. The Ameer is causing investigations to be made, and in the meantime, has appointed Moolla Sekunder and Moolla Choonee in his place.

Our Cabul correspondent states that the Ameer has reduced the pay of Kazee Abdool Kadir from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 4,000 per annum. This Kazee was formerly acting Tehsildar in Peshawur, but was dismissed from the post on a charge of bribery and corruption, for which he was imprisoned for three years, and prohibited from receiving further Government employ. The Ameer, hearing of all this, got displeased with him, and therefore reduced his salary.

The Balla Hissar road has, we hear, been completed, and a pucca drain has been constructed on the road side ; the Ameer is very much pleased with the road and has directed that all other roads be made similarly.

We learn that the Ameer, on the recommendation of Mowtouffee Habeebolla Khan has granted Mahomed Zaman Khan, formerly Rossaldar and at present a Government pensioner, the sum of Rs. 2,000 per annum as an allowance, he being a relative of the Ameer.

It is rumoured that the Ameer intends despatching forces to Herat in compliance with the request of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan. The Ameer is said to be very anxious on this matter.

It is also rumoured that the barracks and walls are being constructed in Sherrabad, and that the Ameer goes once a week to inspect the works, and takes great interest in them.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

(From a French Correspondent of the "Times.")

VERSAILLES, Nov. 3.

TO-DAY'S sitting was one of the most exciting which those who attend the trial have yet witnessed. From the beginning the interest rose to the highest pitch. Dechu, one of the first witnesses called, is one of those foresters among whom were recruited the men who, at the bidding of their superiors, left their hearths and homes and set out bravely to carry the despatches intrusted to them through the enemy's lines. When Dechu has delivered his round, unvarnished tale he ends, in the most unaffected manner possible, with the words, "and that's all that happened." When he leaves the Court murmurs of applause accompany him, but assuredly Dechu has no idea that they are meant for him. Here comes Colonel Turnier again. The colonel is that commandant of Thionville who remembers nothing, or rather remembers only certain things. The President questions him, and his first words are full of bitter irony, which the public understand, and, I may almost add, approves. "As," says the Duke, your memory sometimes returns on certain points, I should like to ask you whether you remember Bruyard's passing through Thionville ?" The colonel remembers nothing about it ; and this time the murmur in Court is less complimentary to him. "I had so many things to do," the colonel goes on, "that I have forgotten some of them. But I was always convinced of the importance of my mission." "That appears to me very likely," the Duke answers, with continued irony, and the colonel withdraws.

The witness who succeeds him comes, as the Duke puts it, "from a country which, for the present, is not France." He comes from Alsace; he is 76 years of age ; his name is De Virila, and he has not feared to undertake so long a journey to come and declare that on the 22d of August Metz could be entered without difficulty. He makes way at the bar for M. Amyot, an inspector of telegraphs, who gives very ample and very intelligent explanations about the transmission of despatches. The aim and interest of his evidence is to know whether a despatch could have been sent anywhere but to Colonel Stoffel and suppressed on the way. It is still the famous despatch of the 24th that is in question, which if it had reached MacMahon might have prevented him from leaving Rheims. In his deposition before the examining Judge Marshal, Marshal MacMahon did indeed say that had he received the despatch on the 20th he should have continued his march all the same, but that was because, when he had his head-quarters at a place called Le Chene Populeux, he had received a formal order from the Council of Ministers to go on, and that order he would have been bound to obey in any case ; but it does not follow that had he received the despatch of the 20th while at Rheims he would not have left that city to fall back on Paris, and that, consequently, the formal order from Paris would not have caused him to resume his march towards the fortresses of the North. The importance, therefore, of the suppression of the despatch of the 20th remains the same, and the explanations of Inspector Amyot lose none of their interest. According to M. Amyot, if the despatch was not suppressed at ons end of the wire it was at the other ; and either Colonel Stoffel or the cabinet of the Minister of War is responsible for that suppression.

I wish this affair of the suppressed despatch to be well underatood, for it is like a trial within a trial ; it is one of the singular and mysterious parentheses in the sad historic pages now being turned over at the Trianon ; for, after all, the suppression of that despatch in no way damages Bazaine's case. What it behoves us to know is whether he wrote that despatch, and whether he did all he could to forward it to its destination. It is a fact that he wrote a despatch, dated the 19th, in which he told MacMahon he was leaving Metz for the fortresses of the North. That was tantamount to an order. Next day he perceived that he could not break through the enemy's lines at will. It was his duty to inform MacMahon of that, and send the information to him at no matter what cost. That is what he did. It has been proved that his despatch of the 20th existed, that it reached Longwy, that Major Massarolli received it, that it must have reached Colonel Stoffel's cabinet and that of the Minister of War, and that, consequently, Marshal Bazaine, ceases to be responsible for the forward march of MacMahon, which ended in Sedan, in the captivity of the Emperor and Bazaine himself, in the fall of the Empire, and the revolution of September 4.

Who, then, could have suppressed that despatch ? The indictment leaves it to be understood that it was suppressed by those who, in the interest of the country, some say—in an ill understood dynastic interest, say others—wanted to prevent the Emperor from returning to Paris, and to give him time to win a battle before showing himself to the Parisians. After this statement, the reader will, I hope, realize the interest attaching in to-day's sitting to the evidence of two detectives specially connected with Colonel Stoffel's cabinet, and who depose that after having sent off a copy of the despatch intrusted to them by Major Massarolli, they gave the original itself to one of MacMahon's aides-de-camp. The first sworn is Rabasse. Rabasse has a ventriloquist's voice. He acts his deposition. When he represents others speaking he changes his voice, and the imitation is seldom flattering for those he is supposed to imitate. As his name shows, he is a Gascon. He is small, slim, cool as a cucumber, hair and beard black, a round face, a quick eye, a short arm and a fat hand, with which he gesticulates much. He relates his perambulations and those of Mies, who accompanied him. They had been sent out to bring in information. At Longwy Major Massarolli confided to them four despatches —two entirely in cipher, one half in cipher, and one in ordinary writing. They first of all telegraphed them to Colonel Stoffel, telling him at the same time that they had the originals in their possession. They received in reply an order to return to the army. They start, naturally under the impression that the despatches have been received, since otherwise it would not have been known that they were at Longwy. The Camp being at Rethel, they go round by Belgium and Luxembourg, and reach Rethel late at night on the 25th of August. Here begins the curious portion of their narrative—that which was discussed yesterday, and which will be on the *tapis* again to-day.

When they got to Rethel they were shown to the house where Marshal MacMahon was staying. It was 1 A.M., August 26. A servant leads them to a room on the first floor and awakens an officer, who appears in his shirt. He takes them to the room of another officer, who also comes out in his shirt, holding a candlestick in his hand. Then Mies takes the candlestick and holds it till the officer reads the despatches. The latter, having glanced over the documents, says to the detectives, "Is this what you bring us ? We have known this these two days." Rabasse did not see the officer, he does not know who he is ; but Mies saw him, he has just seen him again in the witnesses' room, it is Colonel Marquis d'Absac, aide-de-camp to Marshal MacMahon. It is to him, that at Rethel, on the 26th of August, at 1 A.M., he gave the despatches, the original ones which he received from Massarolli, and it is he, Colonel d'Absac, who said to him, "We have known this for 48 hours." Thus, then, the despatch was not suppressed, but MacMahon did not take any notice of it. The importance of that assertion is evident. Mies, who makes the assertion, talks like a book. He seems to be reading a deposition. He accentuates admirably well, he punctuates as a good reader would, and speaks without hesitation. Before the examining magistrate neither Rabasse nor Mies spoke of all that. Rabasse thought of it only a year later. "You, too," says the President, alluding to another deposition, that of Colonel Turnier, "have souvenirs which do not come back to you till a year after your deposition." "Yes," returns Rabasse, coolly, "it comes of talking with Mies." As for Mies, if he said nothing, it is because he was not properly questioned.

Colonel d'Absac is called. He is tall, well-made, with a high forehead, black hair, a thin moustache and a sarcastic mouth ; buttoned straight up in his staff officer's uniform, wearing round his neck the cross of a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and on his breast medals for the Crimea and Italy. He stands forward and simply declares that he remembers nothing of all that ; " and," he adds, " how could it have escaped me, since we were impatiently waiting for news from Marshal Bazaine ?" Rabasse and Mies are recalled. The public is breathless. A stranger scene never presented itself than this one, which appears borrowed from Edgar Poe. This accomplished French noblemen, facing two detectives, at once humble and insolent, bowing down to the ground, yet all the while casting a defiant look at the stupefied Colonel. Mies, face to face with Colonel d'Absac, affirms that it is he whom he saw—he swears it ; he knows him, he recognizes him. Nothing can be more interesting than the dumb show which ensues. The hall, though lighted, leaves some remote corners crowded with excited spectators in the shade. All around the green table the Council sits in full light, looking at the three witnesses so strangely brought together. On all sides heads are bent forward, a deep silence reigns, and the Marquis d'Absac, motionless, stupefied, with flashing eye, reddening to the ears, stands with gaping mouth, looking at the two strange personages, who answer with a gesture of defiance.

The President suddenly puts an end to the scene, "Let all Marshal MacMahon's officers be summoned for to-morrow ; let the witnesses be in readiness, and let them remember that they have spoken on their oaths."

The public then left the Court deeply impressed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VERSAILLES, Nov. 5.

The Court resumed its sitting to-day, and the first witness called was General Palikao. He gave evidence respecting the acts of his Ministry, and accepted the responsibility for the march on Sedan. He declared that after the 22nd of August regular communications were kept up with Marshal MacMahon only. If the campaign failed it was through peculiar circumstances which could not be foreseen. General Palikao affirmed that up to the 27th of August the Germans were completely ignorant of Marshal MacMahon's movement. He declared that Marshal Bazaine's well-known despatch of the 23rd of August was received by him in Paris. If he did not notify Marshal MacMahon of it, it was because he thought the latter was already apprised of its contents.

General Palikao, on leaving the Court, went up to Marshal Bazaine and shook hands with him.

It appears from the evidence of several other witnesses that it was possible to enter Metz up to the 22nd of August. Many of these witnesses had given proofs of great courage, and the Duc d'Aumale congratulated them on their patriotism.

M. Larrey, Chief Physician of the Army of the Rhine, and the Abbé Metaire, Chief Military Chaplain, also gave evidence, but nothing fresh was elicited.

The sitting closed at 4-50 P.M, and the Court adjourned until Friday.

DR. SCHLIEMAN is said to have sent photographs of his Trojan collection to Mr. Gladstone, in the hope that the originals may be purchased by the British nation. It is stated that Mr. Gladstone has placed the matter in competent hands.

THE *Daily Telegraph* says that the researches in Assyria conducted by Mr. George Smith for that newspaper are to be continued by the British Museum. The trustees some time ago made arrangements to furnish Mr. Smith with funds for a second expedition to the same spot, and requested the sanction of the Government for this project. The Prime Minister has approved the scheme, and Mr. Smith will leave next week for the scene of those successful labours which are interrupted by his official recall. The proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* have made over to him for the Museum the plant and material left at Koyunjik, together with the firman of his majesty the Sultan.

LORD BYRON AND LORD CADURCIS.

THE *Athenæum* prints the following letter from Mr. Henry Bright, dated Liverpool :—The following autograph letter of Lord Byron has, so far as I know, never been published ; and, whether published or not, has a curious literary interest attaching to it. It was given to me some 20 years ago, and the friend from whom I received it believes that he bought it at a sale at Sotheby's in or about 1843. It is addressed to Sir Godfrey Webster, Upper Brook-street, London, Angleterre, —Inghilterra (on the side.) It bears the post marks of Pisa and Milano, and the broken seal shows the baron's coronet and the horse supporters of the Byrons, but the coat of arms cannot properly be made out, and from what is left I do not detect the three bendlets. The letter is as follows :—"Pisa, April 12, 1822. Dear W.,—Why don't you take a turn in Italy ? I should be delighted to see you again, which is far more than I shall ever say or feel for your island, or anything therein. They complain of my abusing England, my mother country—a step-dame I take it. I made out a list the other day of all the things and persons I have been compared to. It begins well with Alcibiades, but it ends with the Swiss giantess or the Polish dwarf, I forget which. I have now to add another description, sermonized by Parson Styles, depicting me as 'a denaturalized being who, having drained the cup of sin to its bitterest dregs, is resolved to show that he is no longer human even in his frailties, but a cool, unconcerned fiend.' That's damnably cool, that's flat, Parson ! Well, I hope that neighbour-loving divine's holy rage will not put you in bodily fear of being cannibalized by such an *ogre* as the author of sundry blasphemous works should you cross the Alps. A fig for all their clamour—'Come on, come all'—we will fight it out. When I once take you in hand it will be difficult for me not 'to make sport for the Philistines.' Now we look upon ourselves as something, oh ! fellow with some pith,—how we could lay it on. I think I see them wincing under the thong, the pompous poltroons. Sunburn me if I don't tan their asses' skins for them. As to what I have said about you, never mind ; it was only behind your back, and, under those legitimate circumstances, why even our best friends cannot expect us to spare them. Pray reply ; news are worth money. Believe me, always, your very affectionately, BYRON." And now I wish to call your attention to a very odd circumstance ; coincidence it cannot be. In Mr. Disraeli's *Venetia* Lord Byron is drawn under the name of Lord Cadurcis, and in Chapter IV. of Book VI. we have one of his conversations with Herbert (Shelley). Here is an extract :—"Now is it not the most wonderful thing in the world that you and I have met ?" said Cadurcis. "Now I look upon ourselves as something like, eh ! Fellows with some pith in then. By Jove, if we only joined together, how we could lay it on ! Crack, crack, crack ! I think I see them wincing under the thong—the pompous poltroons ! If you knew how they behaved to me !" A few sentences more, and Cadurcis continues, "I made out a list the other day of all the persons and things I have been compared to. It begins well with Alcibiades, but it ends with the Swiss giantess or the Polish dwarf, I forget which." Again, in Chapter VIII. of the same book, Cadurcis says, "and then they complain of my abusing England, my mother country—a step-dame I take it." It is then apparent either that Mr. Disraeli made use of this letter, published or not, in writing the character of Lord Cadurcis, or else that this is one of the curious Byron forgeries of George Gordon, which attracted such attention in 1852. It illustrates either Mr. Disraeli's mode of workmanship, or that of the clever forger. Certainly, the letter reads like a genuine letter of Lord Byron, and the handwriting appears undeniably in his autograph. The water-mark on the paper is the crown with *fleur de lis*, a sort of knot underneath, and the initials W. S. interlaced together. I should add that the donor of this letter does not seem certain as to the date at which he got it ; but if his impression is correct, it of course bears out the view that it is an undoubted autograph.

ABD-EL-KADER.

THE shadow of a great name has passed away. For more than a quarter of a century it has been no more than a shadow, and the present generation finds some difficulty in realising the fact that Abd-el Kader disquieted Paris and challenged all the might of France in the reign of Louis Philippe. One-and-twenty years ago, however, the state of things was already so changed that the Prince President, a few weeks before his assumption of the Imperial Crown, was able to perform a dignified act of grace without any practical risk, by decreeing the release of the once dreaded Emir. Since that time Abd-el-Kader has lived a retired and peaceful life in his Eastern exile. During his later years Abd-el-Kader enjoyed a considerable pension from the French Government, and his sympathies were understood to have turned altogether aside from his early aspirations for independence. He had, indeed, been so thoroughly converted as to feel a keen interest in the fortunes of the nation which had conquered him. When he was received as a guest in Paris he took apparent delight in the society of his conquerors, and he is said to have been deeply moved by the calamities which overtook, three years ago, the dynasty that had given him freedom and a princely welcome. The agony of France during 1871 was complicated by an insurrection of the Kabyles, and if this movement had grown more formidable the intervention, on the side of France of Abd-el-Kader, whose name was still a power with his countrymen, would have been probably solicited, and would have been, no doubt, as successful as it would have been cheerfully used.

The history of the French conquest of Algeria is in substance the record of the conflict which Abd-el-Kader waged almost single-handed against the foremost military nation of Europe. Born of a family celebrated for sanctity, erudition, and illustrious descent, Abd-el-Kader was bred in all the wisdom of the "Marabouts," and inherited a potent influence, partly political and partly religious, over the hot-blooded tribes of his kindred. While he was yet a child he made the pilgrimage to the City of the Prophet which gave him a claim to the title of "Hadji." Afterwards he studied all which Arab philosophy reckons to be worth guarding of human wisdom in the schools of Egypt and Morocco, and he had already won a high reputation when the invasion of Algiers by the French finally broke the power of the Turkish Deys and the military oligarchy which upheld them. The expulsion of the Dey and his Janissaries was not regretted by the Arab population, whom they had cruelly oppressed ; but, unfortunately, "the soldiers of civilization," as an eminent French writer designated Marshal Bourmont's conquering force, wielded "the holy bayonets of France" with very little regard for justice or mercy. The Kabyles and Bedouins were irritated beyond bearing by the *espionage* and the multiplied formalities of the centralized system of administration introduced after the Revolution of July. The cry arose that the foreigners were aiming at the destruction of the Faith, and after months of spasmodic struggles Abd-el-Kader put himself openly at the head of the "Holy War" in the Province of Oran. He was then only 24 years of age.

The fatal ferocity and violence to which the Duke of Rovigo resorted for the suppression not only of open rebellion but not suspected disaffection and disorder, drove the Arabs and Kabyles to madness, Abd-el-Kader in his stronghold at Mascara grew stronger every day, and even entered into a secret alliance with the Sultan of Morocco, having as its aim the complete expulsion of the French from Africa. In 1834 he had grown so strong that after two pitched battles in which the French suffered severely, the latter thought it expedient to recognize the Emir as an almost independent ruler in Oran. He, however, had no intention of keeping the peace, and in 1835, when his power had been acknowledged by the whole of Western Algeria, he again encountered the foreigners in the field, and compelled General Trezgel to retreat. The French, demoralized and bewildered, were surrounded by Abd-el-Kader in the plain of Makta with a whirlwind of 20,000 Arab horsemen, and suffered a shameful defeat. Immense and instant efforts to repair the disaster were undertaken by France, and Marshal Clausel with an overwhelming force marched against Mascara, the Emir's stronghold, which he burnt to the ground. But he inflicted no real loss on Abd-el-Kader, whose light-armed troopers seemed to be everywhere to strike, and yet themselves to evade every blow. Clausel was succeeded in the command by a much greater soldier, Marshal Bugeaud, who was soon compelled to admit the futility of the French tactics. A new treaty was concluded in May 1837, by which the Emir acknowledged formally the suzerainty of France, but was, *en revanche*, recognized as ruler of all Western Algeria, except half a dozen cities and the fruitful plain of the Metidja.

For more than two years there was peace between the French and Abd-el-Kader. The former were engaged in the conquest of Constantine ; the latter in the augmentation and consolidation of his military force. War broke out again in October, 1839, and Abd-el-Kader swept upon the French power with a ferocious resolution and resistless energy paralleled only by Hyder Ali's famous descent upon the Carnatic or the revolt of the sepoy army in Bengal. The whole fabric of French authority was shattered in an hour, and the European population found no safety, no centre of strength, save in the walled cities and the intrenched camps. The valour of the European troops was signally displayed ; but the Arabs were not driven back to their mountainous deserts till in 1841 Bugeaud returned to the seat of war with full powers, large reinforcements, and a desperate purpose. Then began that terrible warfare which has won for the Algerian veterans of France a doubtful fame. An army of 100,000 men, trained in the newest school of civilized war and armed with all the resources of modern science, flung themselves on the brave but undisciplined Arabs. Scruples of mercy and tenderness were energetically cast aside, and the determination to strike terror into the rebels at whatever cost to humanity was proclaimed by Generals and eagerly accepted by soldiers. Over the darker deeds of that furious struggle history would willingly throw a veil ; but justice may be done to the gallantry of Bugeaud's army and to the vigour of its commander. Abd-el-Kader fought obstinately and bravely for empire and independence, but his power was steadily beaten down. One by one his strongholds were wrested from him ; his army melted, or rather was worn away, and before Bugeaud had been a twelvemonth in Algeria he had driven the Emir over the frontier into Morocco. The Moorish Sultan was jealous of the French power, and aided Abd-el-Kader to raise another army, with which he twice invaded the Algerian territory. He was defeated, however, both by by General Bedeau and the Duc d'Aumale, and, though for some years he carried on a sort of guerrilla war on the borders, his hopes rapidly sank. Bugeaud resolved to put an end to the Moorish intervention, and his invading army decisively defeated the Sultan on the 1sly in August, 1844. A treaty was the result, the terms including the expulsion of Abd-el-Kader from Morocco. Three years later, in spite of dauntless and desperate struggles, the troops of General Lamoriciere succeeded in hunting down the fallen chief, who surrendered on the condition that he was to be allowed to retire into exile in Egypt or Syria.

The Duc d'Aumale was Governor-General of Algeria when this capture was made. It is plainful to be obliged to record that the conditions conceded by General Lamoriciere when Abd-el-Kader surrendered were broken by the French Government for "reasons of state." The Emir was removed with extraordinary precautions first to Toulon, thence to Fort Lalmague, from that to Pau, and lastly to the beautiful Castle of Amboise, on the Loire. In the last mentioned Fortress he remained till his release by the Prince President in 1852. Having bound himself by oath upon the Koran not to conspire against the French dominion in Africa, Abd-el-Kader was permitted to reside at Brussa in Anatolia, and since the destruction of that city by an earthquake he lived quietly at Constantinople and Damascus. He employed his influence with useful effect in mitigating the outbreak of Mahomedan fanaticism in the Lebanon when the Druses burst upon their Maronite neighbours. Indeed in his exile he showed none of the restlessness and enthusiasm which distinguished his early career, and that might, in more favourable circumstances, have made him a conqueror, a ruler, and a founder of a dynasty.—*Times.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

NOVEMBER 15.

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

In the Press—Yesterday's Tablecloth.

MEDICAL QUERY.

Would inoculation with scarlet fever be a preservative against yellow ?

'FIFTH AND SECOND.'

The French Republicans are of opinion that it is enough for France to have been conquered by one Henry the Fifth.

GRANDILOQUENCE.

Captain of Schooner. "What 'a' you got there, Pat !" Pat (who has been laying in some Firewood and Potatoes.) "Timber and Fruit, yer Honour !"

ON DIT.

The notion of Special Services for the Metropolitan Constabulary in Westminster Abbey has been started. On the first occasion the entire Police Force will be required to take up the Nave.

RAMSBOTHAMIANA.

The Dowager Ramsbotham says her grandson is now at the University studying medicine. His course is to draw draughts, and read Cicero's Epidomics in three volumes.

PRECEPT AND EXAMPLE.

Teacher. "Jessie Brown, how often have I told you not to late ?"

Jessie. "Which you have, Miss. But, lor! I've had *such* a job with *my* 'air !"

A CONGENIAL TASTE.

It is a remarkable fact, which has hitherto escaped notice, but will now meet with universal recognition, that